The Standard

BUENOS AIRES—SUNDAY, JANUARY 6, 1884.

Associated Press Telegrams

HAVAS' AGENCY

London, 4th.

Fresh threats of the Fenians have caused a veritable panic amongst the railway companies, and the numerous measures of precaution adopted by the different companies and by the police have in no way allayed public anxiety or the alarm of those who are obliged to travel by rail.

Paris, 4th.

The leading London papers urge the Government to avail of existing circumstances and definitely establish a British Protectorate in India.

LATEST NEWS

PRESS TELEGRAMS.

The following epitome of the latest news by telegraph, from all quarters, is taken from our colleagues:—

Rosario, 5th.

The National Guard in Santa Fé is under arms in barracks.

Swiss named Parchet drowned in the Rio Salado, near Esperanza Colony.

Rio, 5th.

Heavy rain to-day.

The Emperor leaves to-day for Petropolis.

Montevideo 5th.

Kubly will leave for Europe at the end of this month.

Apolo sails for B. Aires.

Mrs. Horne, wife of the well-known broker Juan Horne, died last night.

Cerro saladeros have killed to date 99,740 head.

Big job spoken of to pave the whole city.

New Chilian Minister, Montt, will leave for Buenos Aires on Monday.

The R.M.S. Dart does not bring any later dates from Europe or Brazil.

Uruguayan Bonds in London up to 57¼.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

The French mail leaves with the most satisfactory advices with regard to the prosperous march of the Argentine Republic. The dawn of the New Year affords all an opportunity to cast a retrospective glance on the working of the past year—the most prosperous in the annals of River Plate history. The great material prosperity of 1883 and the energetic sway in the political management of the country reflect the greatest credit on General Roca and his Government. In political spheres all revolutionary attempts in the Provinces have been summarily settled by the prompt and strong action of the Government, whilst the material development of the nation has been carefully fostered by progressive measures tending to facilitate trade relations.

The Custom House of this city gave last year nineteen million dollars, and although the yearly figures of the total trade of the country have not been published, we calculate the volume of same at no less than 150 million dollars. The Revenue of the Nation has been most satisfactory, and with the wise management of finances by Dr. Plaza, the credit of the Government has never stood higher than at present. In fact the affairs of the Republic are in such a prosperous condition, that the very opposition press, strange to say, acknowledge the fact; such a confession on the part of "intransigents," who must now plunge into metaphysics to attack the Government, is worthy of notice.

The Plate is now in the busiest stage of the season. Wools have accumulated in very large quantities, and the markets are overflowing with produce from the interior; about one third of the wool clip has been forwarded already to the markets of this city, and there is a somewhat flatter feeling owing to the heavy stock on hand. Wools have fallen about 0.08$ per arr. during the fortnight, and the French buyers no longer shew their former great inclination to operate. The fall in prices may be attributed to the inferior qualities of the wools that are at present arriving and to the firm tendency of freights. Purchases for French account are the main feature of the market, and it looks probable that very nearly all the clip of this season will be shipped to France. The trade relations of this country with France are growing larger every day, in view of the influx of French capital and ca-

Bay by exports to France which
Expedition francs in 18
General
nor of Patagones.
Junction works of Transandine
Railway commenced.
Nahuel Huapi Expedition finished.
Messrs Devotto's tenders accepted for City Improvement Works.
Valuable Presentation to Rev. Dr. James Smith.
Arrival of Minister of War from Gran Chaco.
Law passed for creating Nat. Bank of Uruguay.
Election of new Aldermen for the Capital.
Murder of Messrs. McClymont, Pur-

Cedulas E 89¾.
Nat. Bank Shares 131½.

December.

Retirement of General Mitre from army.
Death of Iriondo.
Irrigation of Rio Negro valley.
Dr. Plaza visits the Boca.
3rd Spring race meeting at Palermo.
Publication of important Decree, ... Warrants.
... of Mr. Callan and ... Shield presented to Ge... relations prom... States Minister; ... during 1884.
... between ... Generals.

The saladero season in this province drags on very slowly, and it is very probable that the slaughter will be very small. The decaying fortunes of this saladero industry are remarkable in the midst of the great din of progress of the moment. Saladeros are becoming a relic of the past, and estancieros must soon devote their attention to the production of large and fat animals for export to Europe. Jerked beef has fallen considerably of late years and the consumption is falling of. The Montevidean saladeros continue the slaughter on an active scale. The faena in the Mount exceeds one hundred thousand head. The great Liebig Saladero has begun working up the Uruguay, and the slaughter in the sister republic is expected to be much larger than last year. In Entre Rios nothing is doing up to the present, although several saladeros are working on the other bank of the river. The faena of this republic will be small—that of the Uruguay very large. The Rio Grande saladeristas have begun operations.

Advices from the farming districts continue most satisfactory, in view of the splendid weather which has favored the gathering of the linseed and wheat crops. Linseed will begin to go forward in large quantities before the end of the month, large engagements have been made for sailing vessels, and contracts on a large scale are reported. The yield of wheat this season has been unprecedented in the new colonies and very fair in the old ones. There will be a very large surplus for export, and in view of cheap prices, exporters hope to make more profits out of shipments than last year; the grain this season will also be shipped in much better condition, as the use of threshing machines has been general in Santa Fé, and the old system of threshing with mares is becoming old-fashioned. The quality of this season's linseed is excellent, and none of the grain is tainted.

Political news is at a discount, as the situation is one of great calm which will continue in view of the wise policy of the Government. International relations are on the very best footing and all the neighbouring states appear peaceably inclined. The infirmity of Dom Pedro, Brazil's great Emperor, created at first some anxiety, but subsequent advices report the Emperor completely convalescent. The good health of the Emperor of Brazil is a guarantee of peace South of the Line.

Quarantine on vessels from Montevideo has been removed in view of the quarantine imposed by the Montevidean Board of Health on all vessels from Brazil. This vexatious question has been settled by a providential case of measles on board the Cordillera: a good opportunity was offered the Montevidean Board to retrace their steps. The case was declared suspicious, people were alarmed, quarantine was put on, and thus the matter has been settled to mutual satisfaction.

Mr. P. Callan, a member of the British Parliament, has arrived in the Plate, where he has met with a warm welcome from his countrymen and from Argentines. His visit to the Plate is popularly connected with a proposal to foment emigration from Ireland to these shores, and his ideas in the matter will, no doubt, be listened to and read with interest. Mr. Callan is at present in the Province of Santa Fé, where he will visit the great Murrieta principality—a vast territory of over five hundred square leagues of land to the North of Santa Fé, in the Gran Chaco and near the Province of Santiago del Estero. Mr. Callan, before leaving Buenos Aires, paid a visit to the President of the Republic, who expressed much pleasure to make his acquaintance and hoped that his visit to this country would be pleasurable and lengthy. The British merchants of Rosario gave Mr. Callan a breakfast, and the Municipal authorities of the town offered him their services.

The permanent way of the Bahia Blanca extension of the Southern Railway will be completed this month. In February the steel rails of the Andine Railway will connect Rosario with the foot of the Andes. In April the Buenos Ayres Pacific or Transandine Railway will reach Junin, and before the year 1884 elapses lines will be running to Trenquelauquen, Tres Arroyos, Mar del Plata and other parts of the Republic. The railway progress of this country beats everything in South America. All the railways which are at present working—if we except the insignificant Primer Entre Riano and the Eastern Argentine, both in Entre Rios—are doing a roaring business. The extensions of the Western Railway of this province are assuming colossal proportions, and the Board has at present a large army of navvies engaged. The earthworks of the Andine Railway now reach the town of San Juan, at the Andes.

The year 1883 has proved one of the greatest prosperity for the Republic of the Uruguay, and every interest in the country shows recovery and prosperity. The estancieros and sheepfarmers have had good increase in their 'rodeos' and flocks, and good prices for their wool, hides and novillos. Estancia lands have risen to a higher value than they were ever known before, and the country at the close of the year presents all the evidence of the blessings of peace and of good Government. Notwithstanding the great check to our trade with Montevideo caused by the quarantine imposed by the Argentine Government on ... Earthquakes in Montevideo, we ... Yellow fever ... custom ... blished.
Spring Race Meeting at Pa...
Quarantine of three days on vessels from Montevideo, and vice versa.
Inauguration of the 9 de Julio Railway Branch.
President Roca's return.
Trial of Warden going on.
City Improvement Works resumed after several years' suspension.
Quarantine "imbroglio" very warm.
The Langworthy concession.

dred thousand; masons, carpenters, hodmen and peones all were at work, and as we stood at the corral gate, watching the busy scene around, the cattle in thousands grazing in the valley, the sheep on the brow of the hills feeding home, the railway men in the distance all toiling and labouring on one side, Mr. Casey's men at his stables, his shearing, his carts, his brick kilns on the other, we thought what a magic, what a witchery the genius of a Casey who ... us into life ... the stable ... and of the papers we gather that ... wheat, maize and other cereals crops throughout the Banda Oriental, are largely in excess of previous years. The unrivalled prosperity of B. Aires and the whole Argentine Republic, has given a great impetus to everything in Montevideo, owing to the thousands of wealthy people who go from here to spend the summer months and enjoy the bathing season in Montevideo. As the quarantine on steamers from Montevideo has now been abolished, we may expect this month a still livelier time at the 'Pocitos,' and every house in the suburbs of Montevideo tenanted by Buenos Aires families. The Government of the Banda Oriental has been singularly fortunate in all its measures during the year, and although the commemoration of Leandro Gomez gave rise to great political feeling, everything passed off quietly and there was no disturbance in the Cathedral.

The money market rules less tight. All the banks have made splendid profits in 1883, and large dividends will be paid. The same may be said of all enterprises in the Plate. Last year was exceptional. Speculation on the Bolsa continues in fitful starts. The rate of exchange is maintained, but it is low for this time of the year. We quote:—

On London, 47¾-⅞.
Paris, 5.04-5.05
France, 5.05-5.06
Antwerp, 5.06.

SUGAR CANE IN THE CHACO

In an article published in *La Nacion* under the above heading, Mr. Kubly claims to be the discoverer of a special method for cultivating the sugar cane in the Chaco. In his article Mr. Kubly makes some misstatements which we feel bound to correct, as they are liable to prevent any intelligent cultivator of the cane from settling in the Chaco. Many years before Mr. Kubly, we have studied the soil and grown the sugar cane there, and though this gentleman affirms "that the cultivation of the sugar cane in the Chaco up to the present has been anything but a success," we can assure him we did very well and only wish that he may meet with the same success in this new undertaking of his as we did. Without questioning the general report in Santiago and Tucuman, that the sugar cane cannot be cultivated in the Chaco, we will confine our remarks to establishing the truth regarding the composition of the Chaco soil, which, the above writer states, "is formed of sediments and detritus of organic matter, wanting in slopes, and laying on an impermeable sub-soil of from 2 to 3 metres."

The entire zone of the Chaco which we know from Reconquista to the River Pilcomayo, between the borders of the River Paraná and 27 leagues to the West, belongs to the third formation known under the name of pampa soil. Large layers of "aluviones" composed of "detritus" of primitive soil and volcanoes have little by little covered it. The upper or cultivable layer, whose depth varies from 0.m to 0 m 60 is composed of the same elements as the sub-soil, but contains more "humus;" its physical and chemical composition throughout the whole zone is more or less the same, and as the analysis lower down will show, the soil is composed of a sandy clay and is very moist. Judging it from its exterior aspect, it is very easy to perceive the quantity of sand it contains; and so fine and soft that it gives the soil a very marked plastic appearance, forcing one to believe the predominance of whitish clay. Not a single pebble is to be met with, and only rarely calcareous concretions at a depth of from two to three metres. During the past centuries a constant vegetation accumulated the "detritus" on these lands, to-day in a splendid condition to be cultivated for a long series of years without manuring them. We have taken care to mention in our analysis the principal salts which vegetables require from the soil, which can be assimilated with them, and which alone really express the degree of fertility of a soil. Thus it is that the fine sands which take their origin from the feldspar rocks, are rich in phosphoric acid and potash in an insoluble state; we deem it useless to mention them.

We have taken samples from different places, so as to give an exact average, and without publishing our own analysis, we give that which was made in 1881 in the chemical laboratory of the Paris Conservatory of Arts, according to Mr. Schlösing's system.

A kilogram of soil contains:—

	gramos
Arena fina	832,
Arcilla	72,
Acido húmico	18,
Materia orgánica insoluble en los alcalis	19,92
Azoe	1,92
Carbonato de cal	6,
Corbonato de magnesia	0,20
Potasa	0,30
Acido fosforico	05,6
Humedad (Agua)	46,40
Total.	1000.00

The soil of the Mississippi in the South district where the sugar cane and cotton plant are cultivated possesses a composition and physical aspect very similar to that of the Chaco. The soil is black when moist, dark grey when dry. Broken up and crushed it weighs 996 kilograms per cubic metre, a very light weight, due to the volumen which the organic matter represents. The richest formerly on the Roumanie, weighs 1300 superintendent this point may look forward to obtaining may have forward to obtaining high price for the wool, it is so conditioned, so cared, and of such splendid quality. Two or three new hands, just out from England and Ireland, were busy helping the work. Carts were plying constantly between the station and the house, bringing materials for the stables; Basque brick kilns were burning bricks by the hun-

close on a league from our tent, and borrowed a pot from a Paraguayan woman who lives in a rude hut on the side of the stream. That night we ourselves made the "puchero," and all admitted its excellence. The night was ... and glorious; half our party ... We slept in ... having kindly ... 'puchero' brought ... at a pre... the co...

SEVENTY LEAGUES OF WHEAT.

The scarcity ... Fé colonies to ... has led to a cor... the Emigration ... Fé and the Chief ... Department in ... such is the de... grants as they ... caught up not ... at a pre... the co...

like us believe that the sugar cane can be cultivated in the Chaco, without the necessity of watering it, although Dr. Reynoso, in his work, states, that "the sugar cane is a plant that requires water."

The ordinary cultivated soils absorb averagely 50 litres of water per 100 kilos. of dry soil; garden soil 89 litres, the pure "humus" 190 litres, and the Chaco soil absorbs 140 litres. The chief features of the entire zone of the Chaco of which we are at present treating are: Great facility in absorption of water, rotonation of the moisture acquired; great resistance to drought when the soil is properly tilled at a good depth, so that all the roots of the grasses (amongst them the sugar cane) extend freely without reaching the "capa" touched by the ploughing of the sub-soil.

Regarding the drainage to which Mr. Kubly makes reference this is an indispensable operation on all soils subject to receive large rain-falls, and our observations in our meteorological book show that from January to March rain falls have occurred of 7½ centimeters; and these are very frequent.

Luckily the warmer the summer is the more frequent is the rain, and the very active evaporation which takes place, combined with the surplus water carried off by the drainage works, very quickly reduces the soil to its normal state.

It is not the spotted sugar cane of Tucuman which is the best, as we believed in the beginning during the years 1878-79, but analyses which we have made during different periods of the growth of the various canes has made us change our opinion. The spotted and green sugar cane are the two which give the greatest weight, greatest volumen contain the largest quantity of water and require more fuel in the concentration of the steam.

The best species of cane to cultivate in the Chaco, according to our opinion, and which contains one per cent more of cristalized sugar, is the violet cane with green leaves of Tucuman, and this should not be confounded with the violet black cane of Paraguay whose leaves are of a reddish green color. But we must stop, if we continue we would give, without meaning it the entire volume of our book on the Chaco. Some other time we will return to the subject—*La Nacion.*

J. Andrien

A VOICE FROM BAHIA BLANCA.

To the Editor of the *Standard*,

Sir,

I have lately visited Bahia Blanca, the "Liverpool of the Republic," so called by auctioneers and others interested in the sale of land lots in its vicinity, and persons not acquainted with the place are led to believe that it is a shipping port of great importance. At the time of my visit, the only vessel in the port was a hulk used for the reception of cargo for the steamer Toro; but the Bahianas were expecting two vessels—an American barque with timber for a firm in Bahia Blanca and an Italian barque with coal for the railway company.

The descriptions given in the newspapers of this town, its port and railway are, to say the least, misleading and altogether different from what I found them; and, for the benefit of your readers I give you the impressions of one who has no land to sell there, and who is not connected in any way with the port or railway, and describe what I saw as I went along.

Starting from "La Gama," the present terminus of the Southern Railway, I rode along the railway in course of construction to Bahia Blanca. There is a sameness in the country traversed by the railway until you reach the Sauce Corto Station, when it becomes undulating. Rock-tosca cuttings and embankments alternate all the way from Curumalan Arroyo to Bahia Blanca, and the aspect of the country and the railway is entirely different from what you are accustomed to nearer Buenos Ayres. There are embankments in some places from four to five metres high, and cuttings over three metres deep; and there are a good many curves near the Arroyo Pigué, where the line doubles the Sierras and runs south. The bridges, culverts and stations are built with brick, and there are numerous brick kilns along the line where the bricks are burnt for this purpose; but fuel is difficult to obtain, and sheep-dung commands a high price for the above purpose.

I expected to find the bridges and culverts built in stone where the line runs near the Sierras and stone is close at hand, but I have been given to understand that only the foundations of some of them are built with stone.

The railway crosses the Pigué twice in a distance of two kilometres, and the masonry of one of the bridges has settled a little. I fancy the foundations are not very good. It is a pity that they were not built six months ago. Running engines and material trains over fresh masonry denotes a want of experience in the engineer. The rails had reached a little beyond this point, and from thence to the Arroyo Alfalfa, a distance of about three leagues, there are several cuttings unfinished and the culverts and bridges not built yet. Those works ought to have been finished four or five months ago, at least, so as to allow the masonry to settle and consolidate before running an engine over them—for mortar does not attain its full cohesiveness and cannot be depended upon until four or five months after being used. When this time cannot be allowed, they should be built entirely in cement; and even then it is advisable to have ... until some time ... important to ... them, and ... down from the ... very fast. We ... evening were falling ... saw the preparations going on for supper the inevitable "asado," soup and 'puchero' there was none, for the want of a pot. We jumped on a horse and galloped off to the mouth of the glen,

On the south side of the Alfalfa, there is a commodious wooden house with offices and quarters for the engineering staff; and nearly in front they are building a station, to be called the Pigué, although it is situated on the Alfalfa and three leagues from the Pigué. I think it is a mistake on the Coupany's part to alter local names, and will be likely to cause confusion and mistakes amongst the country people.

There is a "pulperia" already at this station, and the owner told me that he had rented four leagues of the surrounding camps, had a monopoly of the place, and intended building a hotel there, the Company supplying him with bricks in consideration of permission given to make bricks for the building of the station. From there to the Sauce Chico (8 leagues) the earthworks are all finished, but there are some bridges and culverts not built yet, and as I passed the Sauce Chico, the masons were still working at the bridge, the rails had already reached it from Bahia Blanca, and an engine was standing on the embankment south of it. The rail-laying had to be suspended at both ends, owing to the non-completion of bridges and culverts. I stood some time watching the men at work here. It is the only bridge of any consequence on the line from Azul to Bahia Blanca, and the only one built with stone, obtained from the neighboring sierras, and here again I observed the want of tectonic experience in the engineering staff. The bridge is in two spans of about 50 feet each, consisting of a superstructure of webbed wrought iron girders, resting on the stone abutments, with a central pier, partly of stone and partly of iron, and stands about 50 feet above the bed of the river; the pier and abutments are built with a considerable batter or slope, but what surprised me was the want of bond in the masonry, the outside faces of the stones were dressed or chiseled at the joints, what are technically called "drafted stones" and make a show in front without running back or "bonding" in the body of the work, and the back was filled up with spawls or anything at hand. I had occasion to pass here some months ago when they were putting in the foundations and lower courses of this bridge, and noticed the same defect. The earthworks and permanent way are let out to contractors, but the bridges and stations are built by the Company's engineers, from plans supplied to them by the administration.

It appeared to me that there is an insufficiency of waterway on this railway, and the culverts and bridges seemed inadequate and likely to give trouble in the future to the engineer who may have charge of the maintenance of the line; there is also a peculiarity about them; a good many of them, instead of being built at the lowest point, so as to drain the water off thoroughly, are built some distance above it: the only advantage in this is—perhaps the saving of a few cubic metres of masonry, which is more than counter-balanced by the accumulation of a considerable body of water before it commences to run through the culvert; this water will always remain soaking into the foot of the embankment until carried off by evaporation. Culverts and bridges are sometimes built in this way, when there is a difficulty in finding good foundations at the lowest point, but there is no occasion for it, that I could see, nor are there any engineering difficulties whatever on this railway that any man of ordinary capacity could not surmount. I noticed other mistakes in the details of construction, but as they are of minor importance and would only be intelligible to professional men, I refrain from mentioning them, but they tend to show, that a man may be a good surveyor, and have a good "eye for country" without being a good constructing engineer, and a want of experience in the engineer often entails loss and useless expenditure on the contractor.

The station of Bahia Blanca is almost finished it is in the same style as that at La Gama, perhaps a little larger, and both stations are well built, and no doubt fill all the requirements of the Railway Company, but they are hideously ugly. It is to be regretted that the Company did not offer a premium for plans and designs for stations, specifying the class of station, and the accommodation required; or did not employ a competent architect to design their stations, they would then get handsome stations and better accommodation at the same cost as the present barraca-like constructions.

The town of Bahia Blanca is a straggling untidy looking place, fearfully dusty, for it blows continually from one point or another all through the summer. There are several new houses springing up, and the railway has given it a shove ahead, and there are branches of both Provincial and National banks established there. You meet a good many English-speaking people there connected with the railway, or interested in camp. The camps in the neighbourhood are not at all good, there is only a few inches of soil covering the tosca, and supporting a sparse and coarse grass; there are, of course, exceptions to this rule, and some better camp along the valley of the Naposta. Vegetables are in ... and from B. Aires, and are very dear ... and not always to be had. On asking a ... why he did not grow the ... that the tosca was too ... matter. Such ... ace, and that the soil was ... first scientific ... joined, and asking another ... reason, that there ... of so many scientific ... theodolites, aneroid ... barometre in the ground ... microscopes, ozonometers, ... or not, or what ... ters, electrometers, ... on the growth of ... ardiente bottles, butterfly ... scientific agriculture ... envelopes, pincers, etc. ... The ... ject on the system, and ... fountain with a mind chained ... pon' ... mysticisms, its witchery of magic ... of ... and its beauty.

The Civil Marriage Bill ... the Chilian Congress by an ov... ing majority.

On the railway people; it is a 'salitral,' only ... valuable for building purposes in the ... event of the town extending itself ... down to the port. At the port there ... is a temporary mole built by the contractors for landing the material for ... the use of the railway; the permanent was the embankment ... mole had been commenced, but the ... was no one working at it when I ... there. It is be built entirely of ... Barlow rails, and curved, so as to avoid ... the necessity of turntables. There ... another railway house here, built of ... wood for the accommodation of engineers and clerks, and there are several wooden huts for the contractor's workmen, and engine sheds and workshops all of wood.

The company have three splendid machines running here, with steam brakes and all the latest improvements, imported directly from England, but they are too heavy for a new road like this in its present unfinished state; lighter engines like the one I saw on the bank at the Sauce Chico, would be more suitable until the road is finished.

The coast is very low here, and there is a mud flat or 'cangrejal' extending from high water mark to low water, a distance of about 600 metres, making it impossible to land anywhere but at the railway mole, except at high water. The port of Bahia Blanca is a long narrow channel running inland in a North-West direction with an average width of about 180 metres at low water; there is no protection from any wind but the North, the land side, as the mud flats which form the harbour are covered by the tides at high water; but from the tenacity of the mud I should say that the holding ground is good. At the debouchure of the Naposta, a bar is forming across the channel, and I have been assured by an Argentine naval officer, that there is nearly two feet less water on it, than there was three years ago, and vessels drawing over eighteen feet will have to lighten below it, before passing up to the railway mole. There is another and a straighter channel to the South of this, but it is obstructed with mud banks. I have been told that Hunter Davidson proposed to dredge this channel, and stop up the other, so that the tides, which run here from two to three knots an hour, being confined to the straight channel, would keep it free and help to deepen it.

The soundings have altered in some places since Fitzroy's survey was made 50 years ago, and the approaches to the harbour are dangerous, and there are already several wrecks lying near the mouth of the channel. The navigation could be improved by having a lightship moored below No. 1 buoy and proper beacons to mark the numerous banks, but the entrance will always be dangerous to vessels drawing over eighteen feet of water when there is a heavy sea running, for off the entrance of the harbour there is a line of soundings giving only six and five and a half fathoms in some places, and a deep vessel would run the risk of striking the bottom or pitching in the trough of the sea. No doubt Bahia Blanca will become a place of some importance in time, owing to its railway. If it ever becomes a place of great importance it will be in spite of the surroundings.

Porteno

B. Aires, Jan. 3rd, 1884.

LONDON LETTER.

(*From our own Correspondent*).

POLITICS.

December 7th.

We have lately been so spoilt with sensational news that ordinary events, and particularly the speeches of the Ministers of the Crown, have ceased to be interesting. However, there is nothing else to write about, as the great question of the day, the imminent war between France and China, is long since relegated to Reuter and Havas. The relations between the two countries are so strained, that long before this reaches you the question will be decided, one way or another. The Yellow Book, just issued, is a most melancholy corroboration of the worst opinions in regard to the vanity, ignorance and incompetence of the French Republican statesmen who have been in charge of the foreign affairs of the nation. The despatches of M. Bourée are alone sufficient not only to condemn the policy of the present Government, but of its immediate predecessors. From the commencement of the difficulty M. Bourée, with an earnestness almost exceeding the emphasis permitted to a diplomat and subordinate, warned his Government that the Chinese would not yield beyond a certain point, and that the military strength of the Empire is sufficient to cause considerable trouble to the French troops. But a bourgeois self-assertion prevailed, and it is not easy to see how M. Ferry can now withdraw with dignity. That he will do so, if possible, we may be certain, because both he and the better sense of France are at last fully alive to the imprudence of the late policy abroad.

With regard to the speeches of our own public men, it appears that Lord Hartington has had to be semi-officially corrected on an important point in foreign affairs. The *Times* of this morning gives prominence to the following:—

"A considerable misapprehension has arisen from a passage in Lord Hartington's speech at Accrington last Saturday. Speaking of the relations of this country with the European Powers, he said:—"Our relations with Germany are perfectly cordial and perfectly friendly. In proof of that I may, perhaps, tell you, what I think will be satisfactory to many of you, that within a very few days we have

asking for information as to ... mission they had made under ... of November 5th, 1881; what ... of same they had in circula... and the shortest time within ... they could withdraw them or ... them within the provisions of ... referred to. That, their answer ... st. That the National Bank is ... its new gold notes into circu... and is certain of being able to ... the withdrawal of its old hard ... notes early in the ensuing year, ... having issued any National mo... under the Act of 1881. 2nd. ... that the Provincial Bank of Buenos ... Aires has issued its new gold notes. 3rd—That the Bank of Santa Fe ... has issued notes in National money ... since the 1st November last; and in ... compliance with the Act of 19th Octo... ber has published, and continues to ... publish, notices in the papers of that ... province to the effect that its National ... money notes are convertible into gold ... on demand, which solves all difficulty. ... 4th—That the Provincial Bank of ... Cordoba declares that, on 19th Novem... ber last it had in circulation $1,220,000, ... but its Manager could not say when he ... could withdraw them, or stamp them, ... owing to the difficulty in obtaining gold ... coin, as neither from the Mint nor ... the banks of the Capital could he ... get any, without heavy cost and paying ... high commissions—which is an error, ... as no action can be made with any ... coin having legal cur... or irritation ... in this ... supervened in Republic, so long as Art... truth is that the understanding ... having regard to ... which Lord Hartington referred is ... clause 2 of said ... one between England and Germany ... Otero & Co., ... alone, but between the whole commu... sum in cir... nity of the neutral States that are con... cerned with trading or other interests ... in China and the adjacent seas; and ... it relates not in any way to the French ... operations, but merely to the protec... tion of the subjects or citizens of the ... respective States from any acts of ... order or violence on the part of ... Chinese themselves. If, therefore ... proceeding can be said to refer ... solely to either of the possible ... rents, it is to China, and not ... that the warning is directed."

Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Trevelyan and Mr. Childers, on the part of the Ministry, and Lord Salisbury and Sir Stafford Northcote, on behalf of the Opposition, have by word or letter contributed to the pre-sessional strife within the last day or two.

To some of us who have already gone through Reform Bills and the whole vocabulary of extension of the franchise, household suffrage, the rights of man, church, state, constitution and the rest of it, the present agitation amongst the upper classes and amongst members of Parliament, *in esse* or *posse*, is, in the highest degree, wearisome and almost repugnant. Neither the lower classes nor men of reflection take the slightest interest in the current questions, which simply serve as electioneering cries for the Government and the Opposition. The thought of the country is now far in advance of pot-wallopers and suffrage questions. It is quite understood that these matters are a means to an end, and, as such, merit due attention, but the manner in which they are viewed, ... her by Salisbury, or Chamberlains, is no longer in accord with the spirit of the times; and, I must confess, that from their point of view, the Salisburys have the best of it. Lord Salisbury, at least, knows and says what he means—for he has the advantage of possessing a very simple creed—he says, "I don't want any reform at all, and whatever is proposed I shall resist." Sir Stafford Northcote, in a very clever letter, short and to the point, puts the matter a little differently, but his views are essentially the same. He says—"I regard with anxiety the attempts which are being made to introduce principles, the full bearing of which is not at once obvious, but which are pregnant with the greatest mischief. If the country be brought to agree to an identical franchise, based on household suffrage, we shall give Mr. Chamberlain all he wants and repent our folly, as the trees in the fable repented of having given the woodman a handle for his axe."

From Sir Stafford's letter you see exactly how we stand, and what the practical Conservative creed is. The slight difference between Lord Salisbury, who represents the historic school of Conservatism, and Sir Stafford, who represents an active, living and militant policy, is that whereas both statesmen are agreed that a representative system means not the representation of numbers but of "interests," Sir Stafford would, in obedience to the pressure of opinion, gradually widen the area of interests, whilst the Marquis looks to the interests of his own order as paramount, and one can be willing to believe, not for the sake of the order, but of the country in general, whose interests he has easily persuaded himself are bound up in preservation of those institutions in which hereditary leaders form a fundamental constituent. If this be a right presentment of the Conservative creed, we can pass over those political hermaphrodites, called "moderate men," and take the Radical creed as simply an extension of the Conservative; and even an imitation or reproduction of the views either of Lord Salisbury or of Sir Stafford Northcote in a wider or lower field. It is again a question of "interests," either of one interest—the majority—or of special interests, such as that of Birmingham or Manchester, the manufacturing interest, the agricultural interest, or whatever it may be. Under existing circumstances, it may appear a too transcendental view of politics to suppress altogether the idea of "interests," which, by no means of representation, can be fairly adjusted; but it is that view towards which modern thought is tending, and in the interval looks contemptuously on the wranglings of the practical politicians of the hour.

I may here mention, by the way, that a new Socialistic creed and movement is commencing at Oxford amongst the younger members at the University at which, as you will remember, the late and much-mourned Mr. Toynbee was a professor of or lecturer on Political Economy and of a very advanced school.

I may also add, as an item of intelligence, that on the 1st of January will appear a new magazine of a high order, called "To-Day," devoted to the propagation of Socialist opinions. Meanwhile, women, and parsons, and Christian Socialists, are rather attracting ridicule, by their gushing orations at the West End.

Parte de ellas ...
TRENQUE-... den en todos los principales Almacenes.
Tercera parte ... tado
Y el resto á 6, 12, ... meses
Con Pagare Hipotecario
Sin Interes
En nuestra casa ... vers non audeam dicere.
PROFESINA—78 CICERO.

Hercoles, January 6, 1884.

Se vend...
Articulos Inco...
1 Té Congou — La ...
2 Cerveza Negra — Mar...
3 Cerveza Blanca — Mar... General Villeg...
4 Real Holanda — Marchuel Huapi...
5 Oporto 'Inealde' — Pay... of Rey & Co
6 Cognac Fino — Mo... ...ay & Co
7 Corned Beef — ...ay & Co
8 Chine Legitimo — Mates 'Chancho'
9 Vino Margaux — Washington Morton
10 Jamones Ingleses — Adamson
11 Jerez Superior — Amontillado
12 Bitters — Angostura
13 Salsa Inglesa — Lea & Perrins
14 Champaña Fino — Eugene Chequet
15 Mostaza Colman — Mates 'Toro'
16 Cacao de Epps — Homeopatico
17 Jabon Windsor — Eugene Rimmel
18 Conservas — Crosse & Blackwell
19 Galletitas Inglesas — Huntley & Palmers
20 Cura Sarna — Tabaco y Azufre
...DEN y EXIJEN LOS VERDADEROS PRODUCTOS

Associated Press Telegrams

HAVAS' AGENCY

London, 4th.

Fresh threats of the Fenians have caused a veritable panic amongst the railway companies, and the numerous measures of precaution adopted by the different companies and by the police have in no way allayed public anxiety or the alarm of those who are obliged to travel by rail.

Paris, 4th.

The leading London papers urge the Government to avail of existing circumstances and definitely establish a British Protectorate in India.

LATEST NEWS

PRESS TELEGRAMS.

The following epitome of the latest news by telegraph, from all quarters, is taken from our colleagues:—

Rosario, 5th.

The National Guard in Santa Fé is under arms in barracks.

Swiss named Parchet drowned in the Rio Salado, near Esperanza Colony.

Rio, 5th.

Heavy rain to-day.

The Emperor leaves to-day for Petropolis.

Montevideo 5th.

Kubly will leave for Europe at the end of this month.

Apolo sails for B. Aires.

Mrs. Horne, wife of the well-known broker Juan Horne, died last night.

Cerro saladeros have killed to date 99,740 head.

Big job spoken of to pave the whole city.

New Chilian Minister, Montt, will leave for Buenos Aires on Monday.

The R.M.S. Dart does not bring any later dates from Europe or Brazil.

Uruguayan Bonds in London up to 57¼.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

The French mail leaves with the most satisfactory advices with regard to the prosperous march of the Argentine Republic. The dawn of the New Year affords all an opportunity to cast a retrospective glance on the working of the past year—the most prosperous in the annals of River Plate history. The great material prosperity of 1883 and the energetic sway in the political management of the country reflect the greatest credit on General Roca and his Government. In political spheres all revolutionary attempts in the Provinces have been summarily settled by the prompt and strong action of the Government, whilst the material development of the nation has been carefully fostered by progressive measures tending to facilitate trade relations.

The Custom House of this city gave last year nineteen million dollars, and although the yearly figures of the total trade of the country have not been published, we calculate the volume of same at no less than 150 million dollars. The Revenue of the Nation has been most satisfactory, and with the wise management of finances by Dr. Plaza, the credit of the Government has never stood higher than at present. In fact the affairs of the Republic are in such a prosperous condition, that the very opposition press, strange to say, acknowledge the fact; such a confession on the part of "intransigents," who must now plunge into metaphysics to attack the Government, is worthy of notice.

The Plate is now in the busiest stage of the season. Wools have accumulated in very large quantities, and the markets are overflowing with produce from the interior; about one third of the wool clip has been forwarded already to the markets of this city, and there is a somewhat flatter feeling owing to the heavy stock on hand. Wools have fallen about 0.08$ per arr. during the fortnight, and the French buyers no longer shew their former great inclination to operate. The fall in prices may be attributed to the inferior qualities of the wools that are at present arriving and to the firm tendency of freights. Purchases for French account are the main feature of the market, and it looks probable that very nearly all the clip of this season will be shipped to France. The trade relations of this country with France are growing larger every day, in view of the influx of French capital and ca-

Bay by exports to France which
Expedition francs in 18
General
nor of Patagones.
Junction works of Transandine
Railway commenced.
Nahuel Huapi Expedition finished.
Messrs Devotto's tenders accepted for City Improvement Works.
Valuable Presentation to Rev. Dr. James Smith.
Arrival of Minister of War from Gran Chaco.
Law passed for creating Nat. Bank of Uruguay.
Election of new Aldermen for the Capital.
Murder of Messrs. McClymont, Pur-

Cedulas E 89¾.
Nat. Bank Shares 131½.

December.

Retirement of General Mitre from army.
Death of Iriondo.
Irrigation of Rio Negro valley.
Dr. Plaza visits the Boca.
3rd Spring race meeting at Palermo.
Publication of important Decree, ... Warrants.
... of Mr. Callan and ... Shield presented to Ge... relations prom... States Minister; ... during 1884.
... between ... Generals.

The saladero season in this province drags on very slowly, and it is very probable that the slaughter will be very small. The decaying fortunes of this saladero industry are remarkable in the midst of the great din of progress of the moment. Saladeros are becoming a relic of the past, and estancieros must soon devote their attention to the production of large and fat animals for export to Europe. Jerked beef has fallen considerably of late years and the consumption is falling of. The Montevidean saladeros continue the slaughter on an active scale. The faena in the Mount exceeds one hundred thousand head. The great Liebig Saladero has begun working up the Uruguay, and the slaughter in the sister republic is expected to be much larger than last year. In Entre Rios nothing is doing up to the present, although several saladeros are working on the other bank of the river. The faena of this republic will be small—that of the Uruguay very large. The Rio Grande saladeristas have begun operations.

Advices from the farming districts continue most satisfactory, in view of the splendid weather which has favored the gathering of the linseed and wheat crops. Linseed will begin to go forward in large quantities before the end of the month, large engagements have been made for sailing vessels, and contracts on a large scale are reported. The yield of wheat this season has been unprecedented in the new colonies and very fair in the old ones. There will be a very large surplus for export, and in view of cheap prices, exporters hope to make more profits out of shipments than last year; the grain this season will also be shipped in much better condition, as the use of threshing machines has been general in Santa Fé, and the old system of threshing with mares is becoming old-fashioned. The quality of this season's linseed is excellent, and none of the grain is tainted.

Political news is at a discount, as the situation is one of great calm which will continue in view of the wise policy of the Government. International relations are on the very best footing and all the neighbouring states appear peaceably inclined. The infirmity of Dom Pedro, Brazil's great Emperor, created at first some anxiety, but subsequent advices report the Emperor completely convalescent. The good health of the Emperor of Brazil is a guarantee of pe

...HED MAY 1861
...ed every morning at the offices of
...Assigned, 154 Calle Piedad.
...scription—$ 30 ⅝ per month.
Weekly Standard, published every Wed-
...subscription $ 20 ⅝ per month.
...ket Edition, publi-
...d twice a month.
...nnum. ...ublished every Wed-
M. G. & E. T ⅝ per month.
EDITORS AND ...*Edition*, published for
...a month, subscrip-
NOTICE. ...HALL,
Standard Office, Dec...
Owing to the change in the curren...
is given that the subscription ...
from the 1st of Janua... 18...
lows:—

Royal Florida No. 1330 Packet

J. Schweitzer, Presidente—Jose Hernandez, Vice-Pte

STOUT
...RTER
Latham B...
STAR
During the sojou... BRAND
Rosario y...
prepa...
of th...
comi...

Cricket on the ...
By Charles Dickens.
The principal object held in view in announcing these limited performances is the promise made to give a
BENEFIT
FOR THE
Irish Orphanage
A promise which manager and artists are eager to fulfil
TEATRO DE VERANO—Jardin Florida. El Sabado 5 de Enero 2da Representacio de la Compania—Gillete de Narbonne, Op... Comico en 3 actos.
...pese
MISS ET...
LA Bertha the ...
...on the Hearth.
MR. NELSON WHEATCROFT,
AS
John Perrybingle
Cricket on the Hearth.
MISS ADELINE STANHOPE
AS
Dot
...on the Hearth.
MR. JAMES STEVENSON
AS
Caleb Plummer
Cricket on the Hearth.
MR. H. C. LANCELEY
AS
Gruff Bachleton
Cricket on the Hearth.
MISS KATE NEVILLE
AS
May Fielding
Cricket on the Hearth.
MISS JULIA STEVENSON
AS
Fiddy Slowboy
Cricket on the Hearth.
The entertainment concluding with the very laughable farce, entitled—
White bait at Greenwich
In which Miss Neville and Miss Stevenson will accompany Mr James Stevenson in the leading roles.
NOTE—The ticket-office will be opened from 1 p.m. on Monday 7th inst.
The Opera House being prepared for the masquerade season, the manager regrets his inability to return to the old ...ome, but has at great expense secured the National Theatre for three nights only, and there invites his friends, the public, to the celebration of the greatest Theatrical Event of the year.
TEATRO DE VERANO—Jardin Florida. Domingo 6 de Enero 3ra Representa...la Compania—Boccace, Opera Comica
RIV...neral 1 peso moneda nacional. ...edia entrada para niños 50 centavos. A las 8½
A FLORIDA. Sabado 5, y Domingo 6 de Enero Grandes Bailes de Mascaras ...e Fantasia. Entrada 1.50 oro. Señoritas ...tis. Entrada para caballeros $30, señoras gratis. A las 11½
TEATRO DE LA OPERA. Direccion Firmin Moras. Sabado 5 y Domingo 6 de Enero Inauguracion de los Bailes de Mascaras, Distraz y Fantasia. Gran Orquesta ...mpuesta de los principales profesores de ...olon y el Cuarteto. Entrada General 2 nacionales. Palcos bajos y balcones 10 id. Palcos altos 6 id. Señoras Gratis. Alfombra ...nevo. A las 11 en punto
GRAN SKATING RINK, 149 Esmeralda. Grandes Bailes de Mascaras y de Sociedad. Todos los Sabados, Domingos, Dias de ...sta, y Visperas de Dias de Fiesta. A las 11 p.m.
TEATRO UMBERTO I. Compagnia Filodrammatica Italiana, Direttore: Cavara. El Domingo 6 de Enero a las ...m. Gran y Extraordinaria Representa...con el grandioso drama en 6 actos— ...ita la Huerfana de Chambry.

...copal Chapel San Jose de Flores.
January 6th 1884.
Epiphany
...uing Service and Holy Communion..... 11. a.m
...g Prayer..... 8 p.m.
...London Hosiery Store
GATH & CHAVES
69—CALLE SAN MARTIN—69
BUENOS AIRES
JUST RECEIVED
Christy's best Felt-Hats $100
c 154 n15 xp
Will be to...llegiate School
...rm begins on January 15th, ...
236 d24 j15
...furnished Room with board ...e street, suitable for a mar...nout children, or a single ...lle Piedad 590.
61 j5 9
...O LET a well Furnished Sala and Antesala, also a Bedroom, in a central po...ion, English family. Apply 104 Calle La...lle, altos.
56 j5 9
RENT on the Estancia Adela, two leagues from Chascomus, two first class ...s for sheep, with housing, corrales, ...etc. Camp wirefenced and suitably ...puestos can be ...t separately or ...adavia, B. Aires. Apply
49 j5 14
...ell-known bar...za Constitucion, situated in the ...a 10 a.m. to 1
58 j5 12
ALFREDO D...ooms on one ...ber. Apply
57 j59
137—Piedad—13...e de Calgibe y ...lle San
j5 9

STOUT
...RTER
Latham B...
STAR
During the sojou... BRAND
Rosario y...
prepa...
of th...
comi...

253 PERU
Between Belgrano & Venezuela
BUENOS AIRES
English High-School
TO BE OPENED
1st. Feb. 1884
As a select Academy for pupils of both sexes.
A. Watson Hutton, M.A.
Rector.
Terms:
1—New Pupils—
Elementary $8 m/n per month
Junior 10 " "
Senior 12 " "
II—Pupils who have already ... Mr Hutton's care:—
Elementary 5 or 6 $m/n per
Junior 8 " "
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Extra Branches 2 to 4 $m/n per month
Day Boarding 15 to 20 " "
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Reduction of fees for more than t ree pupils belonging to the same family.
Mr Hutton requests those who intend to enrol to do so at once, if possible not later than January 16th, to facilitate arrangements ...ther that date an entrance fee will be charged.
3rd cl...
Ma... British Academy ...ne
abov... Robert Bird ... every
T... Director ...rs, and
253-Calle Chi...
The undersigned begs respers with deform parents and the public ... ...ANIES on the 15th January 1884, ... is made in their Academy, at the above ... every effort to meri... ring out their friends patronage. The ... ...e with the Company's ... ...on reasonable terms. ...tents, further particulars apply to the Agent ...
HENRY L. GREEN
238 Reconquista

L'pool, Brazil and R. P. Steamers.
LAMPORT & HOLT'S LINE
Departures from Buenos Aires
ANTWERP AND LONDON
(via Rio Janeiro and Southampton)
KEPLER * Johnson JANUARY 8
(Carrying the Belgian Mails)
ANTWERP AND LIVERPOOL
(via Southampton)
BUFFON * Booth JANUARY 11
[Loading in the River Parana]
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(Direct)
MASKELYNE * Hairby JANUARY 15
ANTWERP AND LIVERPOOL
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FLAXMAN * Taylor JANUARY 22
[Carrying the Belgian Mail]
NEW YORK
(via Rio Janeiro)
TENIERS * Jenvey JANUARY 28
First and Third class passages to Brazilian Ports, New York, Havre, Antwerp and towns in Great Britain. Reductions made in favor of Families and Companies. First Class Return tickets, available for 12 months, at a reduction of one fourth.
Prepaid Passages issued at reduced rates to those wishing to bring out friends.
Cargo and passengers for New York will be taken by the Steamers which connect with the New York boat from Rio.
Specie and Parcels received at the brokers' office till noon on the days of sailing.
Insurances effected if required.
N.B.—Certain steamers, marked * are now specially provided ... passengers, have improved accomodation and appointments, and carry Surgeons and Stewardesses. The other steamers may be provided may carry passengers on certain conditions for which apply to the Agents.
E. NORTON & CO., Agents.
245—Reconquista—245.
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C. R. HORNE & CO.
" " Rosario—
H. S. FERGUSON.
" " San Nicolas—
SERVANDO E. GOMEZ

Regular German Mail.
Hamburg and South American Steamship Comp.
Direct Bi-Monthly Line between the River Plate and Hamburg
The Mail steamer
BUENOS AIRES
CAPTAIN MAHLMANN
2,700 Tons, 500 Horse-Power
will sail on
10th of JANUARY
Calling at
Montevideo, Santos, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia and Lisbon
Fixed dates of sailing from this port, the 10. and 25. of each month.
Names of the steamers—
VALPARAISO | PERNAMBUCO
ARGENTINA | CEARA
MONTEVIDEO | LISSABON
BAHIA | BUENOS AIRES
CORRIENTES | HAMBURG
PETROPOLIS | PARANAGUA
RIO | SANTOS
ROSARIO
All these Steamers carry Physicians and Stewardesses.
Carrying Cargo, Parcels, and Specie. These steamers receive cargo for
BREMEN
And Ports of Sweden and Norway.
Transhipment of same in Hamburg being on account of the Company.
For freight, passage, and further particulars apply to the Agents.
Luders & Co.
Rivadavia 259.

Regular German Mail.
Hamburg and South American Steamship Comp.
Direct Bi-Monthly Line between the River Plate and Hamburg
The Mail Extra-Steamer
PETROPOLIS
Captain J. RIEDER
2,700 Tons, 500 Horse-Power
Will sail on
12th of January, 1884
Calling at MONTEVIDEO
Fixed dates of sailing from this port, the 10th and 25th of each month.
Names of the steamers—
VALPARAISO | PERNAMBUCO
ARGENTINA | CEARA
MONTEVIDEO | LISSABON
BAHIA | BUENOS AIRES
CORRIENTES | HAMBURG
PETROPOLIS | PARANAGUA
RIO | SANTOS
ROSARIO
All these Steamers carry Physicians and Stewardesses.
Carrying Cargo, Parcels, and Specie. These steamers receive cargo for
BREMEN
And Ports of Sweden and Norway.
Transhipment of same in Hamburg being on account of the Company.
For freight, passage, and further particulars apply to the Agents
Luders & Co.
Rivadavia 259
54 j5 12

Al Comercio
Avisamos que hemos conferido poder general amplio al Sr Don Arminio Ehrensperger.
Buenos Aires, Enero 5 de 1884.
MACHAIN Y CA.
60 j5 9

Ch...rgeurs ...eunis
Frenc... ...igation
NOTE—In... which Steam... Company ...he steamers
FIRST ... Brazil.
TE—In Quarantine ti... will not touch ...ASS $N. 50,
...IRST CLASS $F. 140. THI...
...LINE
The splendid ... Capt Guegan
PARA... for Montevico,
CAPTAIN ... Captain Bergault
to sail ...
3RD OF JAN... Montevideo,
FOR
MONTEVIDEO, TENER...
HAVRE.
...n Capt.
...ilary for
P. Chr... Havre.
Buenos Aires, 98 Pi... ...on
Montevideo, 85 Calle...
Rosario, 36 Calle...
San Nicolas and River P...
Bank
(LIMITED)
LONDON, BUENOS AYRES, MONTEVIDEO and ROSARIO
Authorised Capital..... £2,000,000 Ster.
Subscribed Capital..... 1,500,000 "
Reserve Fund..... 185,000 "
Offices in Buenos Ayres—
CORNER OF CALLE PIEDAD AND RECONQUISTA.
Current Accounts opened with Commer... Firms and private individuals.
Customers have the advantage of having ... proved Bills discounted under ... obtaining ... upon Negoti... H.B.M. Governm... Coupons ...
...R EUROPE
...oncagua, January 9
Araucania and Cotopaxi call at Rio, Lisbon
Bordeaux and Liverpool
Galicia and Aconcagua call at Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Bordeaux
and LIVERPOOL
FOR THE PACIFIC
Cordillera, January 3
Touching at Punta Arenas, Talcahuano, Valparaiso and other Pacific Ports, up to Callao and Panama.
Passages from BUENOS AIRES to MONTEVIDEO in connexion with the Company's steamers GRATIS.
The steamers have been built expressly for this route, and in their construction every improvement has been employed, thus ... safety, speed and every accommodation desired by passengers.
...gularity with which they make their ... a proof of their seaworthy qualities, ... Commanders are justly famed for the discipline maintained on board their vessels and their attention to passengers.
All the steamers carry Surgeons and Stewardesses.
First class return tickets at reduction of 25 per cent.
Prepaid passages issued at reduced rates to those wishing to bring out their friends.
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Vapores para Genoa, Napoles y Escalas
SALIDA
El 7 de cada mes
AGENCIA 98—PIEDAD—98
El magnifico vapor
EUROPA
CAPTAIN GANDULFO
Saldra el
7 DE ENERO DE 1884
Para GENOVA Y NAPOLES
Precio de pasajes:
1a ... $150, ... $130, ... $50.
El nuevo y velocisimo vapor
"*NORD AMERICA*"
ex Stirling Castle
135 metros de largo; 8599 caballos de Fuerza; 6000 toneladas.
Comandante Fed. GAGGINO
Viage directo de Buenos Aires a Marsella, Genoa y Napoles
EN 15 DIAS
Sin tocar ningun puerto del Brasil.
Saldra de Buenos Aires el
.....
Precios de Pasages
1a clase (camarotes reservados)..... $200
1a clase..... 180
2a clase..... 140
3a clase..... 50
Pasages de ida y vuelta en 2a clase $—.
Se espiden boletos para hacer venir familias desde Genoa y Napoles hasta Buenos Aires, (sin tocar ningun puerto del Brasil) al precio de $32.
En casa de no efectuarse el viage, se devuelve el importe intrego pagado.
Salidas de Genoa el 3 de cada mes.
NOTA—Se dan letras de cambio, cheques, &c. sobre cualquier ciudad de Italia.
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Montevideo, Zabala 85.
Rosario, Puerto 35.
San Nicolas, Belgrano 25.
240 j30 xp

Para Patagones
CON ESCALA EN
BAHIA BLANCA
El Vapor Paquete Nacional
TORO
Saldra sin falta de la Boca del Riachuelo el Martes 8 de Enero, a las 2 de la tarde. Admitiendo carga, pasageros y encomiendas.
Para informes ocurrir a la agencia de
N. MIHANOVICH y Co.
25 de Mayo 77.

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For Dunkirk
The Splendid Steamer
"TITANIA"
Captain McLEAN,
Will sail from Buenos Aires
ON
10. of January, 1884
For Freight and further particulars apply to the General Agency:
Tomkinson Dungey & Co.
Calle 25 de Mayo 90.
z e 228 d21 j5

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DE LA
Provincia de Buenos Aires
Emprestito d. Riachuelo
Ley 26 de Marzo de 1881
Sorteo de Enero 2 de 1884
Bonos sorteados de $1000
160 257 383 499
Bonos sorteados de $500
51 308 399 512 551
660 835 865 953
Bonos sorteados de $100
151 179 305 360 413 550
723 770 957 1090 1114
1272 1501 1633 1715 1810
2000 2269 2567 2660 2803
2937 3118 3323 3362 3515
3711 3918 3952 4002 4159
4314 4363 4508 4534 4579
4675 4758 4783 4931
Los bonos sorteados y los intereses se pagaran hasta el 10 del corriente.
EL SECRETARIO
48 jo 9

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Incorporado al Colegio Nacional
249—BOLIVAR—249
Este Colegio, bajo la direccion del Señor Frecker de la Universidad de Oxford y del Sr Hutchison, recibe pupilos, medio-pupilos, y externos; lecciones particulares, cursos especiales para examenes.
110 d12 xp
COLEGIO GRIEGO, 79 Suipacha. English Young Ladies School and Music Academy. Boarders, half boarders and day pupils are received. The classes reopen on Jan 7th.
55 j5 12

Allan Line of Steamers
FLEET
ACADIAN | CIRCASSIAN
AUSTRIAN | CORSAIR
BUENOS AYRE... | GRECIAN
CANADIAN | HIBERNIAN
CASPIAN | LUCERNE
NESTORIAN | PARISIAN
NOVA SCOTIAN | PHŒNICIAN
PERUVIAN | PRUSSIAN
POLYNESIAN | SARMATIAN
SARDINIAN | SIBERIAN
SCANDINAVIAN | WALDENSIAN
HANOVERIAN | MANITOBAN
THE STEAMER
NESTORIAN
2689 Tons Register
CAPTAIN JAMES
Will sail for
HAVRE AND DUNKIRK
ON
14th JANUARY, 1884.
For freight or ... apply to the Agents
William Samson & Co.
212 Reconquista.
n12 xp

Society Generale
DE
Transports Maritimes
A VAPOR
PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS
Regular Monthly Service to and from the River Plate
Montevideo,
Rio Janeiro,
Barcelonne
Marseilles
Genes
Naples
and Bahia by the sailings of the 3rd of each month.
The Steamship
LA FRANCE
Captain ROMANES
will sail on
18 OF JANUARY
20 per cent Reduction on Return Tickets.
1st Class..... $150 Oro
2d " ..... 120 "
3d " ..... 50 "
3rd Class Tickets will be given from Europe to here at 32 patacons gold.
The ticket for the small steamer is together with the passage ticket.
In case of quarantine, the expenses are on account of the Company.
Receives cargo for Valencia, Alecante, Carthago and Malaga.
For Freight and Passage apply to
P. y E. Matthey,
Consignataires.
232—RECONQUISTA—232

Imperial German Mail
'Norddeutscher Lloyd.'
Line of Steamers
FROM BREMEN
The Steamer
BALTIMORE
CAPTAIN A. HAGEMANN
will sail on ...th of JANUARY
FOR
MONTEVIDEO
Antwerp and Bremen
DIRECT
All these Steamers take 1st and 3rd class passengers, carry Physicians and Stewardesses, supply Table Wine GRATIS, and receive cargo, parcels and specie subject to transshipment for
Hamburg
And ports of England, Holland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden.
The Company covers Insurance on Specie shipped in their Steamers.
For freight and passages and further particulars apply to—
K. von Emster.
AGENT
Maipu 101.

LA PLATENSE
Compania Francesa de Navigacion a Vapor.
Carrera de Rosario
Con escalas en San Pedro y San Nicolas a las 3.15 p.m. (Estacion Central)
Vapor TRIDENTE
Los Martes, Jueves y Sabados
Vapor DIANA
Los Lunes, Miercoles y Viernes
Carrera de la Costa Sud
Para Bahia Blanca a las 3 de la tarde (Boca del Riachuelo.)
Vapor POMONA
Los dias 1° y 15 de cada mes.
Carrera de Montevideo
A las 5½ de la tarde (Balisas Interiores)
Salidas diarias
Vapores Apolo y Minerva
Combinacion directas para pasages, encomiendas y cargos para todos los Ferro Carriles Interiores. Seguros maritimos. Embarques y desembarques de cargas, despachos de Aduana ett
Comunicacion con el Telefono y el Pantelefono.
P. Christophersen
Agente General
112—Piedad—112
207 o1 xp

S.S. Proveedor
Captain EMILIO PIAGGIO
FOR
San Nicolas and Rosario
Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday
FOR
Parana and Santa Fe
Every Tuesday and Saturday
(Via Campana)
In connection with the train which leaves the Central Station at 3.15 p.m.
Passengers for Parana and Santa Fe will be transhipped at Rosario to the steamer General Racedo.
Train-tickets and luggage gratis.
Through tickets issued, and parcels forwarded, to all the principal Railway Stations of the Interior.
All cargo received at the Campana Railway Goods shed, Retiro, the day previous to sailing.
For passages, cargo orders, and further particulars, apply to
DAVID BRUCE jun.
Agent
54—CANGALLO—56
70 j8 xp

Dr. H. de Merolles
SOLICITOR
Of Messrs Lumley & Lumley, Solicitors
15 Old Jewry Chambers, Old Jewry, C. E. London.
Branch Offices—in Paris and Bordeaux.
Business attended under supervision of Drs. Mar. Demaria & Arist Delvalle, Barristers at Law.
Office hours—1 to 4 afternoon
From 7th of January
87—Victoria—87
(Altos)
54 d5 j5 e. o. d.

Decreto.
Habiendo resuelto el Gobierno de la Republica Oriental del Uruguay, por intermedio de la Junta de Sanidad de aquel pais, establecer una cuarantena de tres dias a las procedencias de puertos brasileros—Se Resuelve.
Art. 1—Queda sin efecto la disposicion en virtud de la cual se imponia cuarantena de 3 dias a los buques procedentes de puertos orientales.
Art. 2—Contestese al Ministro Argentino en Montevideo, poniendo en su conocimiento esta resolucion, y comuniquese a quienes corresponda, publiquese y dese al Registro Nacional.
ROCA
B. VICTORICA
51 j5 6

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA AND PILLS.—These pure vegetable disinfectants contain no element that is not restorative' cleansing and antiseptic. They do not expel poison by poison. Their operation is kindly, gentle, and in harmony with the efforts made by nature to ried herself of the virus by disease.

...Villa Colon saldra... ...dia el vapor Ingles ... las 10 de la mañana.
Para Gualeguay... ...
Concordia—
...eros, carga y encomiendas.
El Sabado 5 ... Agencia, Reconquista 143-45.
mañana saldra el ... ...a las 10 de la
...n el vapor Villa ... el Vapor Inis.
Recibe pasagero... de Enero a las 10 de la mañana.
Agente de Salto.
...ros, carga y encomiendas.
GARRER... ...gencia, Reconquista
Hasta ... Fe
Haciendo 3 viages di... ...manales con los Vapores
Pingo y Meteoro
SALIDAS
Los Martes, Jueves y Sabados para San Pedro, Las Hermanas, San Nicolas, Rosario, Diamante, Parana y Santa Fé.
En combinacion con los Ferro Carriles Norte y Campana, el 1° sale de la Estacion Central a las 12 del dia, conduciendo los pasageros al Canal de San Fernando en 40 minutos de donde partiran estos esplendidos vapores y el 2° de la misma Estacion a las 3½ de la tarde que alcanza a estos vapores en Campana.
Los boletos de tren y equipajes para los dos Ferro Carriles, la agencia los da gratis a los señores pasageros.
La carga se recibe la vispera de la salida en la Estacion Retiro.
La Agencia se encarga del embarque y desembarque de carga, asi como despachos de Aduana.
Comunicacion con el Telefono Gower-Bell.
PEDRO RISSO,
Agente.
143—Reconquista—145

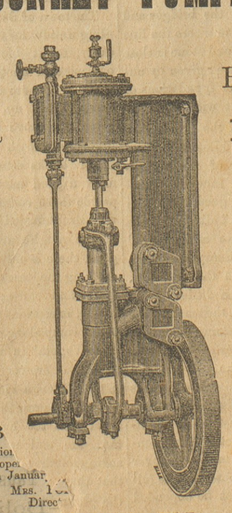
REMATE
POR
Pedro Ebbeke & Co.
Remate de
Buenas Muebles Ingleses
En la casa habitacion del
Sr. Whitty
EN
San Jose de Flores
Calle Rivadavia No. 29
Como a tres cuadras antes de llegar a la Plaza sobre mano derecha.
Por ausentarse con la familia para Montevideo.
El Jueves 10 de corriente
A las 8½ de la mañaa
!! BIEN ENTENDIDO !!
A las ocho y media de la mañana
Venderemos al mejor precio y dinero de contado todo el mueblage etc de dicha casa consistiendo en
Muebles de Sala
Muebles de Comedor
Muebles de cuatro Dormitorios
Muebles de vestibulo de despense cuartos para lavar y planchar. bateria de cocina etc.
No Olvidarse
que el remate empezara a las 8½ de la mañana.
50 j5 10

St. Andrew's Scotch School.
The committee of management have much pleasure in informing Parents and Guardians of pupils, that through the exertions of the Home Committee, they have succeeded in securing the services of Mr William S. Connacher to fill the post of Head Master and of Miss Dale as Lady Teacher. There will thus be no interruption of the curriculum of the school through the retirement of Mr Hutton.
Mr Conegher and Miss Dale come among us with the highest Testimonials which the Committee have much pleasure in putting at the disposal of the public and may be obtained from Mr Grant, Cangallo 69.
The Christmas Vacation commences from the 22nd current, and the School will be reopened on Monday the 14th January, 1884.
The School Fees for next session have been arranged as follows:—
For Children of Parents belonging to Scotch Church:
Elementary Class..... 3 $m/n per month
Junior Class..... 4 do do
Senior Class..... 5 do do
For Children of other Parents:
Elementary Class..... 3½ $m/n per month
Junior Class..... 5½ do do
Senior Class..... 6½ do do
B. Aires, 3rd December, 1883.
JUAN DRYSDALE.
Hon. Sec.
222 d21 xp

Saint Andrew's Scotch School
The School will be reopened on Monday the 14th inst. Parents and guardians are hereby notified that only half fees will be charged for the month of January.
JAMES DODDS
Hon. Treasurer
9 j2 14

La Segunda Argentina
Compañia de Seguros.
La Junta General de Accionistas de que trata el Articulo 29 de los Estatutos de la Compañia que en seguida se inserta, tendra lugar en las oficinas de la misma (Florida 128 altos) el dia 19 del corriente Enero, a la una de la tarde.
B. Aires, Enero 5 de 1884.
El Director General
F F MORENO
Articulo 29
Todos los años en el mes de Enero, el Consejo de Administracion convocara a la Junta General de Accionistas y presentara a esta, inventario y balance general de todos los negozios de la Compañia del año anterior acompañado de una memoria espresando los resultados prosperos o adversos que hubiesen esperimentado en el año y las medidas que considere convenientes al interes comun para lo sucesivo.
e 52 j5 19

Aviso al Comercio
El Escritorio de Portalis Freres, Carbonnier & Ca. se ha mudado en esta fecha a la Calle Piedad 106 (altos.)
69 j5 12

J. MOHR BELL AND C
293--Rivada via--293
MANCHESTER
DONKEY PUMPS

RAM | Horse Power
DIAMETER | BOILER
Inches | Supplies
1 1/4 | 8
1 1/2 | 13
2 | 25
2½ | 38
3 | 56
...nglish ... Rio B...
...nual examination ...ol will be re-open... ...onday the 7th Januar...
Mrs. L...
Direc...
29 j5
AGENTS FOR
J. Reepen & ...
Consignatorio de Frutos de...
WOOL AND PRODUCE BROK...
Office---1272, CALLE CANGA...
ARN & Co.
HESTE...

THOMAS DRYSDALE
JUNICOS ...
...olsa
...ectareas
...on on 16th
...owners of the
ALA... this plan are
...n of the coun...
Moore & Yudo
POR MAYOR
THE CURE
Finest Souchong Tea
MARK
"*IN TE VIVO*"
57 d6 j6

ON 'CHANGE.
January 5th, 1884
Cedulas A 101¾
Cedulas E 88¾
Cedulas F 86⅝
National Bank Shares.... 128½
There is a breezy atmosphere of pessimism on the Bolsa that is depressing all stocks, and the bulls are at their wits' end to account for the bearish features of the situation. The downcast and dull state of affairs in Cédulas can only be compared to the melancholy outlook of the bullish speculation in shares of the National Bank. As quotations drop and bears preponderate the dreams of the past vanish into air; the quotation of Series E in Paris, once not long ago, the potent lever of a strong speculative rise, is now viewed through a mist of doubt and misgiving; the swelled figures of the profits of the National Bank, the cherished insinuations of large dividends and the great prosperity of the Bank do not supply a tonic strong enough to reanimate the loose nerves of the despondent bulls. There are many who close their eyes to the plain-speaking facts on the black board and their ears to the bearish foreboding, thoroughly convinced that it is better to trust &c., and these may turn out right before the end of the month. Cedulas ruled so dull this morning that the speculation seemed defunct; 31,000 Series A changed hands for cash at 101¾ and 101¾, and 27,300 Series E at 88⅝ and 88¾. Operations for the end of the month embraced 25,000 Series E only at 88¾. A few thousand Series F were sold for cash at 86⅜. The market for Series E closed weak at 88⅛ sellers for the end of the month. Series A and Series F ruled weaker also this morning, and the whole alphabetical list in fact seemed to drop under the heavy weight of the situation. The dullness of the market may be gauged by the fact that operations in Cédulas during official hours did not amount to one hundred thousand dollars.
Thirty thousand Lanus Bonds were sold this morning for cash at 85, the usual quotation of this 6 o/o stock.
The National Bank Share market ruled less active than yesterday; a fair discount must be made, owing to the numerous sham sales noted on the black board. Fifty shares changed hands for cash at 128½. Operations for the end of the month embraced apparently 2,090 shares; the market opened at 129½ and fluctuated some time between this rate and 129½; a push was made and a sale was quoted at 129¾, the market closing weak and with sellers at 129½. Three hundred shares were sold for the end of next month at 131. The weakness of the market is very striking, and many operators appear to sell very freely.
The offices of the National Bank and probably those of the Credit Office of the Government also, will be moved into Dr. E. Costa's fine house in the month of March, when the actual old National Bank building will be pulled down to make room for the new one, which will be a monument in the city.
The R.M.S. Dart arrived in Montevideo yesterday, and is expected in this port to-morrow.
The Buffon, Kepler and Maskelyne have engaged full cargoes and are nearly all full; they will take over 5,000 bales of wool. Freights continue firm and 20 frcs. and 10 per cent is easily obtainable for French and Belgian ports, Lighters are very scarce in the roads, so much so that a leading firm has ordered a large lot from the United States. Lighters and carts are scarce at the present moment in view of the very large arrrvals of materials for the Public Works.
Large amounts of Treasury Bills were discounted to-day and yesterday at 7½ o/o.
There was a sudden rise in the exchange market owing to the unexpected appearance of a heavy taker who swept the market clean; the market ruled weak in consequence. Large amounts were done in sterling and a fair business reported in frances; we quote:
On London 47⅜
Paris 5.04-05
France 5.05-06
Antwerp 5.06.
The turn in the market has been very sudden; the tendency yesterday was strongly upwards. Every bill in the market was taken to-day.
The following is the new organization at the Provincial Bank.
President Mr. Francisco Uriburu.
Vice 1o. Belisario Hueyo.
Vice 2o Santiago Luro.
Exchange—Ernesto Tornquist, Rodolfo Heimendahl, Antonio Carboni.
Tribunals—Carlos D'Amico, Antonio Tarnasi, Juan J. Romero.
Branches—Santiago Luro, Roberto Cano, Mauricio Mayer.
Accounts—Belisario Hueyo, Pedro A. Romero, Emilio E. Bunge.
Key keeper—Felipe Ruiz.
The National Government has renounced as directors of National Bank for year 1884 the following gentlemen, Messrs Richard Lezica, Angel Sastre, L. Wals and Charles Saguier.
The National Government has received from the various Consuites in Europe the most complimentary notes about the Latzina maps etc. of this Republic a publication made expressly at the order President Roca and likely to do great good to the credit of this country.
We have received splendid news from London for the River Plate. Another large land company has been formed in that market chiefly by Australian capitalists for the purpose of purchasing lands in the Argentine Republic, we hear the capital of the Company is very large and this year half the available land in the market will be bought up for their account.
Advices from Belgium are almost of a similar tenor, and some very rich Belgians have written out to purchase large tracts of land; it appears to us that the land is not in it, and people who want to buy large tracts will have to go into the Chaco or Misiones; down here the land cannot be had.
The Italian Bank has been the chief seller gold during the week in the market for Montevideo and has shipped very large amounts making from 3¼ to 4 per cent premium on the gold. This Bank has £100,000 sovereigns coming out, but it seems strange that none of the other banks are importing gold, although we note for many merchants and the Liebig Co' gold has come out.
In Montevideo money is so tight down there that the news is pagarés are done 15 and 18 per cent per annum and none of the banks here will draw on the banks down there. The Italian Bank to oblige a customer drew to-day on Montevideo 3¼ premium.
Many parties returned from the Gainza and Italo camps were on 'Change to-day, they report camps magnificent and all appeared delighted to have secured property out there.
The great heat to-day was much felt by the brokers on 'Change but the rain came down in torrents and calle San Martin at one period was like the Iguazu rapids; the whole city was washed clean in 30 minutes.
The sales at the ring during official hours were:—
Cedulas—
For cash A 31,000 at 101¾-1-¾
For cash E 27,300 at 88¾-⅝
For Jan. 31st E 25,000 at 88½
For cash F 8,350 at 86⅜
Sales, 91,650.
National Bank Shares—
For cash 50 at 128½
For Jan. 31st 2,090 at 129½-½-½-⅝-½-½-½
For Feb. 29th 300 at 131
Sales, 2,440
Mr Downing, who has arrived out in the Maskelyne, was welcomed. Many years ago he resided in the camp, and now he returns to the Plate with the intention of investing out here. General Osborne, U. S. Minister, was enveloped in friends on his arrival back from the far West. Mr. Davidson, contractor, has also arrived back from the camp, highly pleased with his camps which he bought out there two years ago. Mr. Maxwell and Captain Drummond have also arrived down from Rosario. They report having met Mr. Callan, M.P, who leaves to-morrow for Santa Fe.
Advices from the Tigre are simply splendid. Oil has been discovered at the bottom of a new well on one of the Islands, and it is supposed to be petroleum. They are making a splendid carriage drive along the banks of the river and a beautiful Lover's Walk. To-morrow a grand banquet will be given at the Wool and Skin Washing Establishment of Mr Puch. Over 200 fashionable guests have been invited. The heavy rain this evening is the promise of a beautiful day to-morrow.
Immense excitement was cre... on 'Change to-day by the falling of th... ...nomice of the Capital Lottery into the ... Asencio, the winner was envelope... ...bald & ... It is the first ... ...
34—Calle Cangallo—34

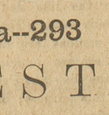
Aviso Oficial
Oficina de Tierras Publicas
Num. 22.
Se avisa al publico que el dia 2 de Abril de 1884 se procedera a la venta en remate de acuerdo con la ley 27 de Diciembre de 1878 de un terreno de propiedad fiscal ubicada en Tres Arroyos compuesto de 1000 hectareas mas o menos, sus linderos son: Juaquin Lopez, Carlos Reynolds, Jose Grigera, Isidoro Sayus, Francisco Leiria y Justo Gallardo (hoy Bell). La base de venta sera de 20 ⅝ la hectarea. El remate tendra lugar en la oficina a la 1 p.m.
Buenos Aires, Enero 2 de 1884.
IGNACIO FREIRE
Oficial Mayor
Por planos y datos pueden ocurrir los interesados a esta oficina.
19 j3 a2

Al Comercio
Para que conste y surta efectos legales, declaro por medio del presente aviso, que el Establecimiento o Fabrica, que tengo establecida en la Ciudad de Chascomus y que se denomina "Gran Jaboneria del Sud," me pertenece esclusivamente: Que por consecuencia, es tambien a mi cargo esclusivo el activo y pasivo de dicho negocio, el cual continuare practicando y girando todas mis operaciones comerciales bajo la unica firma de
ARTURO E HILLIARD
Chascomus, Nov. 24 de 1883.
291 d31 j8

Estancia Lands.
Several lots of good quality with wood and water, to be rented on very favorable terms for tenants.
Apply to S. K. Jordan, Cangallo 55.
300 d31 m31

Boarding House
304—Calle 25 de Mayo—306.
For Ship-Captains, Estancieros and families visiting town from the camp; also rooms for single gentlemen, with a view of the river.
Good attendance.
Terms Moderate.
Miss LIZZIE CHARLES
304—Calle 25 de Mayo—306.
277 d28 j28

N. York Life Insurance Company.
J. B. Wanklyn
77—*CALLE MAIPU*—77
General Agent.
306 d31 j31 e.o.d.

ANACAHUITA PECTORAL.

Universally acknowledged to be the best Pectoral known, for the immediate relief of all cases of
Lung Diseases, Asthma, Croup, Sore Chest, Cough, Sore Throat, Spitting of Blood and Consumption.
Taken in conjunction with the
PURE COD LIVER OIL
prepared by Lanman & Kemp, it may be said to be *infallible* remedy against all affections of the Throat, Chest and Lungs.
For Sale in all Drug Stores.

Dr. Scott's Electric Hair Brush
IS WARRANTED TO CURE
Nervous Headache in 5 Minutes! Bilious Headache in 5 Minutes! Neuralgia in 5 Minutes! Dandriff and Diseases of the Scalp! Prevents Falling Hair and Baldness! Promptly Arrests Premature Grayness. Makes the Hair grow Long and Glossy.
It will positively produce a rapid growth of hair on bald heads where the glands and follicles are not totally destroyed.
References permitted to gentlemen of high standing in this city.
Apply at the Agency
195 Florida
J. A BENNET
258 d27 xp

Decline of Man.
Nervous Weakness, Dyspepsia, Impotence and Physical Debility, cured by "Well's Health Renewer." $1.50.
J. A. BENNET
Sole Agent
35 d4 xp

We have on sale ... complete ...
Postes, ½-Por... ...,128
IRON ...16,872 ... 100,000
... 526,843 ... 356,000
... 100,000
which lea... ...936 ... 468,000
and several ... Ring ... 10,000 ... 180,000
arrival. ... 723,951
At the publ... ...ion ... 312,746
6th instant ta... ...ier ... 50,000 ... 200,000
and 867 bales ... ...li... ... 168,654 ... 260,000
quiet, and pric... ... 40,000 ... 350,005
preceding auct... ... 562,187 ... 490,000
Hides— ... 420,000
We have ha... ...
the forth... In Nov. Spurr & Co ... 305,436
Little & Co ... 160,000
Emma L. Shaw ... 468,243
Gaspee ... 760,124 ... 410,000
Wm. Gynther
Cavalier ... $53,415 ... 700,000
Lillie Soulard ... 50,000 ... 541,000
Cupid
12,438.647 6,330,005
Shipments—
1882.... 24,419,827 feet
81.... 16,147,941
80.... 10,420,080
79.... 12,476,150
78.... 10,856,246
77.... 8,787,928
76.... 10,123,000
75.... 10,262,293
74.... 36,073,919
73.... 28,234,908
72.... 16,005,030
71....
70....
...taken place on this ... Roberto ... had
Telegrams from ... por escritura pasada ante instant, announce a ... hemos repine; rates have gone to N. Cabral, ... rates ... want of water. Kerosene

BU…
…CLOSING YEAR.
…of events of the closing
…ve this morning will
…interest by all.
26 leg… the record of one
…Dis… years ever
23 leguas … of those
…Seguntrooked at
4 id. en la Sección … fairs.
DE
Territorios Nacional…
Campos con esplendidas agua…
…das y jagueles de las antiguas
…tolderias, pastos tiernos, ri-
…quisimas tierras
Parte de ellas a solo 10 *leguas de*
TRENQUE-LAUQUEN
Tercera parte al con-
tado
Y el resto á 6, 12, 18 y 24
meses
Con Pagare Hipotecario
Sin Interes
PIDEN … En nuestra casa
…PRO…SINA——78
…ercoles 16
Se venden en …
…pales …ero 1…
…las … *andeam dicere.*
…a la … CICERO.
The …
…UARY 8, 1884.
…rrito…
Mil faci audes …que …
…la letra …
…l numero …
…segunda …
…on tercero…ed and with
…4, 7,8 meteoric poli-
…e to plunge the na-
Ass…aos and the nomadic sway
…he leading-strings of the
…three generations. In the
…that have elapsed we wit-
…morphosis as striking as it
…cted, unparalleled in the
South American republics.
The …d ploughmen have sup-
…ass… politicians … ore; the
…Lo…mer of industry … crushed
…that c…sentimentalism … ersonal
…of … La… … de Ju… part…
…d se…nd prepon… de Ju… part…
La sa…ngura… … w co-
…empezado, y … vez … Cadiz, Indian
…prenderan los traba…Generife commi-
…nos llevara a Trenq… … ures
…Dentro de dos … to Senegal … ther
…que estos campos … as in Africa. edi-
…horas de la ciudad de … Pro…
…Este solo hecho trae Lisbon, … pros-
…tierras en esa … Chris…tion,
…En cuanto a … 1883;
…de 16 … … … …
…les Vised Cassandras are not
In fa… at present, and the bright
…of prosperity of the year that
…blinds them and increases the
…ion, too narrow-mind… to glean
…ce from the past a… too me-
…sp in the present the
…ture of the new year—
…Una de ellas sub aqua, sub aqua ma-
…de largo por … … …
…monte a su a… which we give at foot
…Hay varios … interest of former
…para ovejas.
…Fuera de … …itions, conspiracies,
…dulces hay varie… …s and international
…a formidable retros-
…Los linderos so… …es in the country's
…ade, Irigoy… these have been
…dead. Yote… will … an iron hand, and
…stead of Zeballos. … summary of inau-
…ys, ports, of colo-
…new financial mea-
Elections yesterday … laws, gives to the
…cel Governor and … analysis of the chief
…of the year—Progress!

SUMMARY FOR 1883.

January.

Death of Gambetta.
Return of President Roca from his trip to the Interior.
Great success of the Nahuel-Huapi Expedition.
Iglesias elected President for Peru.
Policy, war to the knife.
Terrible fires in the Lincoln camps.
Comisario and Mr. Jones of Chubut at loggerheads.
Mutiny in the Montevidean barracks.
Lord Mayor's project for Workmen's Dwellings published.
Gold, 25.01.
Cedulas A 100½
" E 84⅝
National Bank Shares 101½.

February.

Proposed purchase of the Eastern Argentine Railway.
Carnival. Very slow indeed.
Great poverty in Europe, owing to floods.
Fearful disaster at Bradford, fall of a factory chimney.
Decree published granting permission to Southern Railway to build mole at Bahia Blanca.
Entry of the ss. Kovno at the Boca.
The Nahuel-Huapi Expedition nearly concluded. Hardly an Indian left.
Murder of Mr J. Morrison at Monte Caseros.
Great fire in this city. Damage, $3,000,000 m/c.
Accident on the Northern Railway. One lady killed and two injured.
Stiff encounter of Argentines with the Chilians in the Andes.
Rumours of peace in the West Coast War.
Testimonial to Rev. Mr. Smith.
Patacon 25.01
Cedulas A 100½
" E 85
National Bank Shares 105⅞

March.

Great excursion to the Loreto camps.
Heavy encounter with the Indians.
Argentine troops victorious.
Row with Chubut Colonists; accused of supplying the Indians with Remingtons.
Mr. C. Woodgate barbarously murdered at Merlo. Assassin captured.
Great land auction of 100 leagues of camp at Loreto came off. Great success. Auction realized $15,000,000 currency.
Great Southern Railway Extension completed section from Azul to Olavarria.
Works on the Western Railway of Santa Fe commenced.
Encounter with Indians at Pulmari. Indians surprised troops. Captain Crouzeilles butchered.
Crisis in Montevideo.
Mount Etna in eruption.
Discovery of the Bariloche Pass (Andes).
Mr. Vansittart publishes his Report on Paraguay.
Gold 25
Cedulas A 100
" E 86
National Bank Shares 103⅜.

April.

Steamer on sand bank off Isla de Gama, facing San Blas, towed into the Bay by the 'Constitucion.'
Expedition to the Chaco.
General Winter appointed Governor of Patagones.
Junction works of Transandine Railway commenced.
Nahuel Huapi Expedition finished.
Messrs Devotto's tenders accepted for City Improvement Works.
Valuable Presentation to Rev. Dr. James Smith.
Arrival of Minister of War from Gran Chaco.
Law passed for creating Nat. Bank of Uruguay.
Election of new Aldermen for the Capital.
Murder of Messrs. McClymont, Purphail by the Indians of …Ruquen.
Gold 25.
Cedulas A 100⅜.
Cedulas E 86¼.
Nat. Bank Shares 106.

May.

Congress opened.
22d Anniversary of the *Standard's* birthday.
The President's Message, Nat. revenue 27,000,000.
Provincial Government Chambers opened.
Reception of General Villegas on his return from Nahuel Huapi.
Departure of Rev. F. Smith, M.A., M.D., Rector of St. John's.
Project for a National Mortgage Bank.
Interment of Mr Wm McClymont.
Two new proposals for Railways Bahia Blanca to Chile laid be…
…ress.
…of the Indians who murder…
…nt.
…the 25th of May.

El Jueves 10 …

A…
Remataremos a … condiciones que se est… por cuenta y orden de … pro… 3000 cuadras cuadradas cam… como de los mejores de la Pro… malos años como el que la pa… nido 25,000 ovejas en legua y … aumento.
Basta saber y recordar que … ron fundados por el Sr. D. Jua… de los primeros y mas intelig… de la Raza Merina, quien segu… bria elejido este … …
años, si se … 1882 $891,6…
Do. …1881 593,0…
which shows an increase of … or say 38½ per cent, and it mu… membered that much of the… at the those years waved and wounded.
Govern… …illery soldiers shot down …ist trying to escape from their barracks at Montevideo.
Mammoth scheme proposed by a French Syndicate Joint Stock Company capital $125,000,000 to build railway, telegraphs, docks, steamers etc.
Resumption of specie Payments.
Gold 25.
Cedulas A 100.
" E 83¼.
Nat. Bank shares 102¾.

July.

Subscription fund opened here for starving children in Ireland.
Budget for 1884 laid before Congress. Expenditure 32,263,355 nats.
General Osborn celebrated the 4th July at the Coliseum.
Custom House receipts first 6 months £2,060,000.
Railway accident ot La Plata, 3 men killed.
Great Floods in the South.
Farewell banquet to Mr. Hart.
Saladero proposed to be started at Bahia Blanca.
Great Debate in Congress. Educational Bill.
Great Floods at the Corrales.
Floods increasing.
18th July—56th anniversary of Uruguayan Independence.
"Comercio del Plata" sold for $18⅞
Serious accident on the Great Southern Railway.
The Bolivar Centenary.
Death of Comte de Chamberd.
Cedulas A 100¾.
" E 83¼.
Nat. Bank shares 106⅝.

August.

Earthquake at Ischia.
Bill for the 80 million Loan laid before Congress.
Governor Winter visits Chupat.
Floods in the South still continue.
The Falls of Y-guasu visited by Captain Hunter Davidson.
Auction of 12 leagues of camp in Rio Cuarto by A. Bullrich and Co., belonging to S. A. Land Company; result $2,017,500 m/c.
Death of Com. Piedra Buena.
The old Arch of the Recova pulled down.
Provincial Census published.
Messrs. A. Donceland Co. present a Bill to construct a Railway through the centre of the Chaco.
Government Bill for consolidation of Debt thrown out by Congress.
Government presents a Bill to enlarge the port of Rosario.
Finance Minister Romero resigns.
Three lines of Railway inaugurated, viz: Southern B. A. extension to Tandil; San Luis to La Paz, and 28 kilometres of the Transandine beyond Mercedes.
Cedulas E 86⅞.
Nat. Bank Shares 119½.

September.

Great Java Earthquake, 30,000 people destroyed.
War between China and France certain.
Prov. Land Auction of camp, adjoining Curumalan.
Death of Indian Cacique Orkeke.
Dr D'Amico proposed Candidate for Governor of Province.
Dr Plaza appointed Finance Minister "pro tem."
Messrs Honore and Bowen lay before Congress a proposal to construct a net of railways in the province.
The Telegraphic Convention.
The last of the Paper Dollar.
The Governor of the Province at Las Flores.
Cedulas A. 101⅞.
Cedulas E. 86⅞.
Nat. Bank 124½.

October.

Dreadful crime in Giles—three men murdered.
Col. Fotheringham appointed Governor of Chaco.
Several army officers sent in resignation.
New gold currency in circulation.
Paper dollar becoming very scarce.
Shearing season commenced.
Great Races at Lanus.
Rosario Port Bill for $2,000,000 sanctioned by Senate.
"At Last," or "Chubut as it is," published in *Standard*.
Cattle Fair at Dolores.
Rural Show at Montevideo.
President Roca three years in office.
The Latham dramatic company here a great success.
Unification of Uruguayan debt.
Foundation-stone of new church laid at Venado Tuerto.
Chinese immigration well ventilated here.
Railway accident on Western line—rails in a shocking condition—two men injured.
Death of Mr. Patrick Bookey, an old Irish resident.
The Lord Mayor at loggerheads with his aldermen.
Great Bank defalcation in London. Warden arrested.
Cedulas E 87⅝
Nat. Bank Shares 129½
" Scrip 130.

November.

President Roca visits the Interior.
Congress in recess.
Peace signed between Peru and Chile.
Vice-Consul Mallet's Report published.
Western Santa Fe Railway opened.
The President visits the Tunnel on Central Northern Railway.
Eng. Stavelius resigns.
Departure of the Latham Company.
Earthquake in Asia Minor.
Yellow fever scare—quarantine established.
Spring Race Meeting at Palermo.
Quarantine of three days on vessels from Montevideo, and vice versa.
Inauguration of the 9 de Julio Railway Branch.
President Roca's return.
Trial of Warden going on.
City Improvement Works resumed after several years' suspension.
Quarantine "imbroglio" very warm.
The Langworthy concession.
Cedulas E 89¾.
Nat. Bank Shares 131½.

December.

Retirement of General Mitre from army.
Death of Iriondo.
Irrigation of Rio Negro valley.
Dr. Plaza visits the Boca.
3rd Spring race meeting at Palermo.
Publication of important Decree, Customs Warrants.
Arrival of Mr. Callan, M.P.
Shield presented to General Osborn, U. States Minister; interesting notes passed between the Government and the General.
The Saladillo Tunnel finished.
Cedulas A. 101½.
" B. 101¼.
" E. 89¾.
" F. 86¾.
Nat. Bank Shares 132¾.

THE NEW YEAR.

Another new year! Another unit of time relegated to the bye-gones. A new link begins in the chain of time, and already we endeavour to cast the horoscope of 1884. If peace continue and the country march along in its normal groove, the New Year will show no further change than that embodied in our progressive advance in population, wealth and production. The horizon is clear and no clouds frown on the prosperity that dawns with the New Year. Peaceful as affairs look in the Plate, there are social and political rumblings in the world, and superstitious folk point to the ominous fact that 1884 begins on the day of Mars, the God of War. "Absit omen."

The South American continent is at present in a lull of peace; the struggle between Peru and Chile is at an end: Bolivia plods on her sluggish way, and Brazil is devoting her attention to internal affairs; Venezuela, Uruguay, Ecuador, etc., are all quiet. The River Plate alone shows a vital growth which eclipses that of all other sister-states; the advance of this country finds a parallel only in North America, and this vigor and vitality spring from the infusion of new blood into the nation. The stationary condition and slow advance of the sister states in this country are the most striking proof of our progressive superiority as a country, and the best guarantee of the future.

Internal dissensions and international dangers have disappeared, and industry and production are giving the Argentine Republic a preponderance more effective and more lasting than that acquired in successful warfare. Ten years hence this country will be a colossus alongside the States of this continent. Brazil alone can at present compare with this country, but we are advancing in a geometrical progression that is distancing our imperial neighbour. That this advance will continue for a moment. Those who doubt the future, and strain their logic to upheave the phantom of ruin and crisis, will be dragged along or will be left behind.

Logic in the Plate is out of joint, as we had an opportunity to witness during the last three years. Thus in 1880 the country should have been utterly ruined; in 1881 we should have been at war with Brazil and Chile; in 1882 the land speculation bubble should have burst; and, finally, in the prosperous year that has elapsed the Government should have been bankrupt and all the Argentine loans in Europe should have failed. Logicians have been at fault, since the country has never been so prosperous as at present. Thus we cast the horoscope of 1884 in increased production of wool and cereals, increased value of inside and outside lands, increased figures of immigration, increased revenue for the nation, and last, not least, increased prosperity to all who follow the current and do not endeavour to turn that of the Plate with a pitchfork at the Mole-head.

For the last twenty-three years we have been preaching the advance of the Argentine Republic though war, revolution and crisis, and the editorial pen is nearly blunt grinding at the perennial subject; but all we write, and all we have written, fails to come up to the reality. In all young countries imagination plays a greater role than reason, and this may account for the sudden turns in politics, the extraordinary development of affairs in the Argentine Republic. This may account for the fact that railways pay where they were never expected to pay, that wheat yields fifty-fold where it was never expected to grow, and that the Argentine Government meets all its obligations when the burden was thought too heavy to bear. Thus the Plate is to the pessimist a country of bad expectations and pleasant surprises; and thus it will march in spite of all for many years, accumulating wealth and prosperity, if the brains of the men in power continue to keep on a par with the country. With peace the new year will be the brightest and most prosperous ever known in Argentine history; we said the same in the dawn of 1883, and the prediction has proved true to the letter.

CURUMALAN EXCURSION.

The Curumalan estancia is so immense that we are at fault how to describe it. Last October, when we first visited it, we got out at the first station on the land, called Sauce Corto, and within say a league of that station, we stopped at the estancia house where Mr Brett, the 'mayordomo,' resided; but now that place is turned into a large 'chacra' of 'alfalfa,' maize and potatoes; some Swiss and German families, some of the new colonists, and Mr Brett have moved in on the land in a westerly direction and put up another house with 'galpones' etc, and it was at this place we now stopped. Here Mr Casey is erecting the magnificent stables for his sire horses, the walls of which are three bricks thick, and the dimension of these stables are pretty much on the same scale as the estancia itself, and its grand and imposing chain of mountains. One hundred stalls fitted up with all the most modern appliances and conveniences, immense lofts for the hay and forage, gates, mangers, divisions, drains, hoists, spouts, 'en fin' it is only necessary to say that the plans of these Augean stables are drawn up by Mr Ryder, the well known and talented American architect, to convey to the reader their completeness etc. From the windows of the railway carriage, as the train runs to Bahia Blanca, the passengers can see the splendid stables, as the establishment is only about half a league from the new station Curumalan. When the stables are finished, the estancia house will be begun, and will be in a style in keeping with the mountains, the stables, the land, and the grand comprehensiveness of the proprietor, Mr Casey. Within a couple of squares of the establishment flows the Curumalan river, a mountain stream which admirably irrigates this portion of the land, affording the most excellent watering for the cattle and sheep. Shearing was going on during our visit; the wool was piled up to the roof in the 'galpon,' and Mr. Beattie, formerly of the Falkland Islands, who superintended this portion of the work, may look forward to obtain a very high price for the wool, it is so well conditioned, so cared, and of such splendid quality. Two or three new hands, just out from England and Ireland, were busy helping the work. Carts were plying constantly between the station and the house, bringing materials for the stables; Basque brick kilns were burning bricks by the hundred thousand; masons, carpenters, hodmen and peones all were at work, and as we stood at the corral gate, watching the busy scene around, the cattle in thousands grazing in the valley, the sheep on the brow of the hills feeding home, the railway men in the distance all toiling and labouring on one side, Mr. Casey's men at his stables, his shearing, his carts, his brick kilns on the other, we thought what a magic, what a witchery there is oftentimes in the genius of a single man. It was Mr Casey who called everything around us into life—the railway, the estancia, the stables, the shearing, the bricks, cows, sheep, horses, mares, men, houses and families, all were the offspring of his genius, his push and his enterprise. It was Curumalan that brought this Southern Railway from Azul to Bahia Blanca, and we shall err tremendously if this same Curumalan, with its 800 French colonists, already starting along the line, with its special breed of horses and its unequalled 'rodeos' of Durhams and Herefords and Tarquines, is not yet destined to work out a new departure not merely for the South but for the very Plate itself, stamping upon the race-courses and markets of Europe, the weird brand of its tall, cloud-capped mountains, on all its products and its breeds. Mr Casey aims at winning the Derby yet with a Curumalan horse, and selling in the London market Curumalan beef and mutton, and we for one believe he will do it.

On Sunday morning, Dec. 16th, we all started at an early hour for the mountains, most of the party went on horseback, whilst the elder members drove in the break. The mountains seemed so near that it appeared at most but an hour's drive, but we were all deceived; we had over 6 long leagues before us, and the grass is so high that it was impossible to see the holes made by foxes and biscachas; our driver, Mr Brett, may be regarded as the first whip in the Plate, he drives 4-in-hand at the base of the Curumalan mountains with the same ease as a one horse outside car in Enniscorthy; nevertheless, and spite of all his experience, the grass was too much for him; we drove into a hole, and smashed the pole of the coach, which it took us over half an hour to mend. Mr Everlasting Moore was the first up to help us.

We arrived at the foot of the mountains at about 9 a.m., on Sunday morning, and entered a glen or gap that led us to the base of the highest peak, called "Curumalan Grande," some 1300 metres high and almost in front of the renowned cave or grotto, called, since Governor Rocha visited it, "the Governor's Cave," and here we all halted.

Nothing that we can write can do full justice to the picturesque beauty of the scene of our encampment, nor is it essential that we should attempt landscape painting in printing ink, since, now that the railway will in a few days be opened to the public to the Pigue station on the Curumalan estancia, everyone who cares to enjoy such scenes can at a trifling expense make the trip. Hitherto the public of Buenos Aires were deprived of all this, and people had to go to Brazil or to Europe for such scenery, but the Bahia Blanca Railway will change everything, and a first class hotel at the foot of the Curumalan mountains will pay as well, if not better than the far-famed English hotel of Whyte, at Tijuca.

The Governor's Cave seemed so very close to us that we all voted, whilst the policemen were making the 'asado' for breakfast, that we should "do it," and off we all started; but before an hour was over we discovered our mistake. Of all things in life nothing is more deceptive than these mountains; you look up and see a cave, or a plateau or a ravine, and say "well we must go up there," little imagining that the distance and the labour of getting there is fully ten times what it appears. Tired, panting, hungry and annoyed, we all climbed away to get to the Governor's cave before breakfast, and when we imagined we were at its massive portals we found, to our chagrin, that we were separated from it by a wide deep ravine, necessitating our descent of the mountain and reascending on the opposite side. For some of us the task was too much, and even of those who did the cave, many admitted that before they reached the entrance they almost fainted. Excursionists to the Curumalan mountains require youth, health and vigour; without these it is impossible to do all the mountains and enjoy to the utmost the full measure of the trip. The sun was so hot, the appetite for breakfast so keen, and the ascent of the third mountain so very scraggy, stony and steep, that we sat at the base with Professor Ballesteros, watching our comrades ascend; they looked like white snails creeping up the rocks. The first man to enter the cave was Mr. Everlasting Moore, who fired off his Winchester rifle to advise us of the feat. The report of the rifle rang through and through the everlasting mountain, producing an echo of a most indescribable repetition. Mr Laurence Casey, Mr. Robert Murphy, and Mr. William Casey joined hands and danced round and round the Cave, making the mountain reecho with their cheers and shouts. Mr. Thos. Gahan and Mr. Edward Casey explored the cave to its innermost corner, but found nothing remarkable in the place. Mr Brett, with his son Eddie, lighted matches and tried to explain to the Juez de Paz de Las Heras', Mr W. Casey, the Indian hieroglyphics on the wall, but all were hungry and perspiring, and most anxious to get down for breakfast. They reached the encampment in the valley at about noon. We all breakfasted around the 'asador,' and then stretched ourselves on the green sward beneath the break and cart, and slept 'siesta.'

In the afternoon, in company with Mr. E. Casey and Mr T. Gahan, we ascended half way up the great Curumalan mountain, but it was too late to attempt to go to the top. We reached, perhaps, a height of 600 metres, and what most astonished us was the splendid grasses we met everywhere, and the basins of fresh water that here and there we came on. We cannot say that we ever before saw such a profusion of beautiful ferns and soft grasses as on these mountains; and the rich deep black soil that covers the rocks and fills up the crevices must ere long prove invaluable to the neighbours or owners who plant vines on these inexhaustibly rich slopes. Seen from below, the mountain appears to be a bare rock, yet so far from this, the grass is rank and high, 'gramilla' and wild oats, and even 'carretilla,' and 'travol de olor' grow in such exuberance that they increase the difficulty of the ascent; the earth mould of ages appears to be packed in amongst the ledges and stones and rocks, and cows and sheep and mares might be "invernared" on even the bit of the mountain that we ascended. As population increases and industry and capital find their way through these splendid camps, these magnificent mountains will be turned to account. To our mind they will be the great vineyards of the south, and we shall yet be drinking Malvoisie de Curumalan and Chateau Curumalan in the first hotels of Europe.

As Prof. Holmberg, the distinguished Argentine botanist, was of our party and is drawing up his report for Governor Rocha we shall leave to the savant the full discussion of this great and important topic. When we came down from the mountain the shades of evening were falling very fast. We saw the preparations going on for supper the inevitable "asado," soup and 'puchero' there was none, for the want of a pot. We jumped on a horse and galloped off to the mouth of the glen, close on a league from our tent, and borrowed a pot from a Paraguayan woman who lives in a rude hut on the side of the stream. That night we ourselves made the "puchero," and all admitted its excellence. The night was balmy and glorious; half our party slept in the open camp. We slept in the tent, Mr. E. Casey having kindly had a 'catre' and 'colchon' brought from the estancia for us knowing our positive repugnance to the "recado." The scene, was perhaps, one of our wildest experiences in the camps of B. Aires, and that is saying much. Gypsies all, we sat like Bohemians around the camp fire right under the frown of "Curumalan Grande." But a short year ago it was a question whether the lions or the Indians would do for us in the night; but all that is changed now; we slept through the night as soundly as in Lambaré, and even the genius of the mountain did not give substance to our dreams. We all rose at daylight as the days' programme was to ascend Curumalan Grande.

CURUMALAN GRANDE.

The mountains of Curumalan form a double chain running from East to West, say from 4 to 5 leagues across the land, and with a narrow valley of about 20 squares wide between them for their whole length. With the exception of the "Ventana," the peak called Curumalan Grande is the highest mountain in the South, and on a clear day Bahia Blanca can be distinctly seen from the summit. The pasturages in the valley between the mountains are of the very best and richest, and streams running down from the mountain sides irrigate the land throughout its whole extent. The valley between the mountains forms a kind of natural potrero, where a farmer with ease might keep 25,000 sheep, divided into flocks at different points. The ascent of Curumalan Grande is zig-zag, and very few of the neighbours have reached the top. Of our party only Mr. E. Casey, Mr Thos. Gahan, and Mr Laurence Casey made the ascent, the rest when they got half way up thought they had quite enough of it and returned, but Mr E. Casey was determined to go to the top; he started with his companions and a native peon at half past 6 a.m. on Monday morning, December 17th, and after an hour and a steady climbing at last reached the summit; we could only see them through the glass. It was a fine soft day, yet Mr Casey assures us that it was blowing so hard on the summit that to stand on the top he had to get two of his friends to support him. They remained on the peak for close on two hours, piling up a pyramid of stones on the tip-top, to commemorate their feat; we lent Mr Casey our umbrella to help him in the ascent, and for want of a pole for a flag staff he firmly fixed it in the stones with a white handkerchief tied on it, a flag of triumph, and then descended. All up the mountain the grasses were most luxuriant, and even on the summit the gramilla and clover grew higher than in the valley below. It was noon when they reached the bottom. Prof. Holmberg, two or three days subsequently, made the ascent, and brought down the tassels of our umbrella, and samples of rock, fern, grass, etc, that on due study may unlock the secret of these great mountains, which seem to have sprung up out of the plains. We look forward with much interest to Prof. Holmberg's report, as he may possibly explain to us the agents at work in such remarkable modifications of the earth's surface. Shells are found at every part of the mountain, but not being a conchologist or very well read in the principles of stratigraphy, we offer no opinion on the subject.

On the same day that Mr. E. Casey ascended Curumalan Grande, Mr Everlasting Moore, with his Lobos and Las Heras companions, explored a sepulchral cavern, mid-way up on the West side of the opposite mountain, and Mr. Robert Murphy, to the mingled horror and astonishment of his friends, came on a grave which, owing to the corruption of the bones, must be of immense antiquity.

With all the eagerness of antiquarian curiosity our friend Bob Murphy explored the violated tomb, and bundled into his handkerchief the human bones, which, perhaps, for centuries slept undisturbed in the mountain cave. Prof. Holmberg, on inspecting them, pronounced them the bones of a woman, and there can be little doubt that such a grave was for no ordinary woman; we pierce the mystery—interpret the vision, and from the sacred perfumes of the grave pronounce the bones to be of an Indian Queen. Of course, on so great a discovery increased curiosity enveloped the cave; whole boxes of matches were exhausted looking for inscriptions or hieroglyphics on the side of the mountain sepulchre, but the helotizad class of Indians that for so many ages held Curumalan, before Mr Casey was born, Mr Everlasting Moore thought of, or our friend Bob Murphy rocked in his Lobos cradle, evidently knew nothing of the Fall of Troy, the judgment of Paris, or even the labours of Hercules and but that we are aware that ghosts cannot laugh, we should have imagined the spirits of that cave laughing themselves inio convulsions at the rooting and scratching and striking of matches of these sons of Irishmen in so weird yet hallowed a spot. Guided by the experiences of past times in the modification of Geological hypotheses, we feel slow to admit the operation of agencies which our friend from Lobos and the Paraguayan woman living in the valley below so forced upon our notice. In our haste to appreciate what is really valuable, we must not swallow either the nonsense of tradition, or the mutilated evidences of an unreadable past, presented us by Mr. Everlasting Moore. It would fill columns to publish the superstitions and traditions that surround the mountain. All the country says that whenever a 'gringo' enters the valley between the mountains, Curumalan weeps, *i.e.*, it rains hard. Believing as they do in this tradition, we leave it to our readers to say what will be their astonishment when they hear of a 'gringo' umbrella having been planted on the very peak. Two days after we left for town Prof. Holmberg and friends were almost drowned out; it rained 19 hours consecutively, and if there be the slightest particle of truth in the tradition, they will have mighty little fine weather down there until that umbrella is removed.

There is a stream that flows down the mountain side which they say cures every cutaneous disease but affects the memory. There is another lock in the mountains where the water is perfumed, but which is most dangerous, as it gives a chill; there are snakes in one of the mountains that make the most peculiar noise with their tails. There are rocks of the most fanciful formation, and one in particular which seems to be a petrified human head of the magnitude of the Megatherium. We can no further dwell on the matter. Suffice it to say that it was the first scientific expedition we ever joined, and possibly the presence of so many scientific instruments, theodolites, aneroids, hygrometers, microscopes, ozonometers, drosometers, electrometers, sesonometers, aguardiente bottles, butterfly and insect envelopes, pincers, etc., had their effect on the system, and we left the mountain with a mind chained by its mysticisms, its witchery of magnificence, and its beauty.

The Civil Marriage Bill has passed the Chilian Congress by an overwhelming majority.

SEVENTY LEAGUES OF WHEAT.

The scarcity of hands at the Santa Fè colonies to gather in the harvest, has led to a correspondence between the Emigration Commissioner of Santa Fé and the Chief of the Immigration Department in this city. In Rosario such is the demand, that the immigrants as they arrive up there, are caught up not only at high wages but even at a premium, and although nearly all the colonists in Santa Fè have agricultural machines of the greatest labour-saving power, still the crops are so splendid this season that both machines and hands are at fault to gather in the crop.

We give at foot an official statement of the numbers of squares of land in the Santa Fè colonies this season under wheat; an area almost reaching **thirty-six** square leagues of wheat, and we would call attention to the fact that this list of colonies does not embrace the Central Argentine Railway colonies, nor the Casado colonies, nor any of the colonies in the South of Santa Fè, which makes us believe that when all the colonies in Santa Fè are included in the estimates, we shall have a grand total of over **seventy square** leagues of land under wheat, which is a very decent show for the country, considering that a few years ago every loaf of bread in the Republic was made of North American flour.

We call Mr Callan's attention to these figures, which we hope to see doubled through his great influence and exertions:—

Colonies	Wheat sowed in square squares.	Harvest calculated in fanegas of 16 arrobes.	Immigrants required for the harvest.
General Sarmiento	15	185	2
Guadalupe	232	2,786	11
Piquete	173	2,077	..
Santo Tomé	245	2,989	..
San José	1,375	16,576	8
Esperanza	3,755	45,061	430
San Agustin	3,450	41,462	120
San Gerónimo	1,873	22,476	85
Humboldt	3,229	9,748	200
Humboldt Chico	332	8,984	13
Las Tunas	1,648	19,776	..
Gessler	2,199	48,252	37
Cavour	1,597	14,164	90
Santa Maria	3,545	42,645	237
Pilar	3,694	44,340	230
San Carlos	9,138	109,657	180
Susana	2,192	26,301	200
Oroño	1,256	15,182	..
San Justo	99	1,189	..
Emilia	1,396	16,788	..
Sol de Mayo	65	781	..
Nuevo Torino	2,245	26,952	..
Rafaela	385	4,625	12
Corondina	569	6,826	20
Lemmann	477	5,790	15
Pujato	939	11,268	40
Aurelia	737	8,844	..
Sauce	1,095	13,140	..
Santa Maria	737	7,840	..
Robatel	190	2,275	..
Rivadavia	603	7,236	..
Gruthy	993	9,957	..
Felicia	1,292	15,504	180
Progreso	201	4,716	..
Pujol	395	4,719	27
Bella Italia	289	3,469	..
Providencia	340	4,080	..
Cayastacito	37	447	..
Cayasta	209	2,509	..
Helvecia	2,487	29,868	18
Alejandra	435	1,420	..
San Javier	442	1,622	35
Totals	56,814	659,533	2220

THE SANTA FE LAND COMPANY.

This great enterprise, is to our mind, a new departure for the country, and, if well managed and properly directed, calculated to do more for the Plate than many of our colleagues (most of whom are old women) expect. Santa Fè is "par excellence" the chosen Province for colonies, and the seed which old Dr. Aaron Castellanos (over a quarter of a century ago) scattered through that province has given one hundred fold yield in the rich, prosperous and thriving colonies that show to-day an unbroken wheat field of **seventy square leagues**. Had Mr. Castellanos when he founded those colonies the wealth and influence of the Muriettas of London at his back, we leave it to our readers to say how much greater would have been his success.

The territory owned by this company covers an area of 564 square leagues, affording lands suitable for every industry and every branch of agriculture. There are lands for cattle estancias, lands for wheat growing, woods for saw-mills, and plains for sugar planting, and it is in the diversity of products for which these lands are suited that we fix our faith in the success of this great company.

Strange fact, yet too true: If this company were Italian, or French, or Spanish, none would doubt its future, but because English, and based on an effort to start with a colony of Irish farmers, it is to be pooh-poohed and laughed at by a pack of crisis-fearing old women who, whether in or out of the press, have only the most hackneyed abuse for those who believe in the country and strain every nerve to advance its interests.

If precedents are not wanting to show the failure of British colonies in the Plate, and the inferiority of our people in that line to other nationalities; if the Henly colony, the Frayle Muerto colony, the Gualeguaychu colony, and even the old Santa Catalina colony are for ever to be thrown in our face to prove to us the incapacity of the British emigrant to form successful colonies, at least we may point to our countrymen at Chupat who, spite of every trouble, have held their ground and who, if located in a more fertile or generous spot, would have distanced every other colony in the whole River Plate.

That Irish farmers are as industrious as Italian or French we stoutly maintain, and that they are just as well qualified to form colonies, plough up the country, and reach success, we can never for a moment doubt; while we flatter ourself, to face the dangers and hardships of frontier life, (as they have done in the United States) the powerful and daring Celts—"the finest peasantry in the world" as they have been deservedly called—are in every way superior to the diminutive Italian or Gaul, however plucky the latter may be. It is urged that the heat in Santa Fe may prove too much for them, but the climate is not hotter than North Australia, where our countrymen reach the greatest success, and we shall never give way one jot in our faith in the old flag, whether here or in India, or Australia, provided the poor people are well and fairly treated, and given a good start.

Of course, to bring out 100 emigrants from the poor-houses of Ireland, and pitchfork them on to these lands in Santa Fe can lead to no other result than to attempt to start a colony with young men who never held a spade in their hands in their lives, and whose ambition and inclinations centre in smoking and drink. Such dreadful blunders must be avoided; but there are thousands of good and industrious families in Ireland who, if the way was cleared for them, would start and settle on these lands, aye and reach a greater success than that of any Italian or Swiss colonists that the Plate can to-day boast of, and it is to reach that class of agricultural respectability that Messrs. Murrieta have sent out on a special mission to this country, Mr. Philip Callan, member of Parliament for Louth, who left yesterday for Rosario to see the country, visit the various colonies, ride over the lands of this Company, and report, for the benefit of his home countrymen his, views, his ideas, and his opinions on the subject.

English merchants in this market, if they understood their own good, should take the most vivid interest in the success of this company, since, if we can settle Irish farmers on the lands of this company, the consumption of British goods will meet with a revival of which it stands much in need. But, from one cause or another, British commerce in the Plate lacks representation. Neither the company nor Messrs. Murrieta, nor their commissioner, Mr. Callan, have received the slightest welcome or expression of good-will from the British mercantile community. The British merchants of Buenos Aires are behind the time. For hetm, as for the duffers in the Press, the country is marching ahead too fast.

IMMIGRATION.

Although the arrivals of emigrants to these shores during the past year were not quite as large as in 1873, it must be acknowledged that the current has set in very strong, and will probably continue so, if the country is spared the baneful effects of war, revolution or political effervescence. The revolution of 1874, which was the embryonic formation of the lengthy financial and political crisis that followed, the jeopardized security of life and property in the Interior and on the frontier, the melancholy farce of 1880, and finally all the effects of these baneful causes, stopped the human current that began to flow into the country in 1873 with such unprecedented force. The prosperity of the last three years, which, we may say, has been general in this province and in Santa Fe, especially amongst the agricultural and working classes of the population, has been the main spring of the large immigration returns of 1883, and it is only rational to presuppose that the figures for 1884 will increase "pari passu" with the prosperity of the country.

It is a remarkable fact that in spite of the seventy-three thousand new arrivals of 1883 labour has been seldom, if ever, so dear as at present: Making full allowance for the emigration out of the country, there still remains a heavy balance, which in normal circumstances would have been deemed quite sufficient not so much to depress the labour market as to prevent any considerable rise in wages. The present high wages paid shew pretty clearly that Two hundred thousand emigrants per annum would not meet the demands of the country. Many thousands of the emigrants, who arrived in 1883, were, no doubt, settled in farms in Santa Fe and in "chacras" of this province, but the bulk of this bone and sinew has been employed in the public works of the Republic.

Thousands upon thousands of workmen are engaged in this city on the City Improvement and Water Supply Works, and as bricklayers in the hundreds of new buildings which are springing up like mushrooms in all our streets. Many more are engaged in the extensions of the railways of this province, and in La Plata and Ensenada alone there is an army of workmen. The harvest now occupies a great many emigrants and the high wages which they enjoy will enable them this year to make a start for themselves.

It is needless to refer to the extensions of the national railways in the Interior, where the navvies outnumber the troops of the line; but the remarkable feature of the situation consists in the princely wages earned in spite of this great influx of emigrants. The banks of this city, before the sailing of an Italian or French steamer, are crowded with Italians taking exchange and forwarding small remittances of 10 and £20 to their relatives at home. This may account for the low rate of exchange at a stage of the year when it is generally much higher.

The plain facts of the case are that we need double the number of emigrants that are at present flocking from Italy; the country wants twenty thousand emigrants per month instead of the present monthly average of 6,000. The actual dearth of labour is the best proof of the growth of the country, and although the Argentine Republic may not be speeding ahead at the rate of Australia or the United States, we may all remain satisfied with the evident signs of an advance which has neutralized the dissolving tendencies of politicians and has baffled all the drawbacks of civil wars, disease, and crisis, which might have plunged any other country, with less vitality and fewer natural resources, into ruin and lasting discredit. On all sides one witnesses the healthy influence of the steady current of emigration to the Plate, and the more powerful this influence grows the better for the country; at present all must acknowledge that the current of emigration is not strong enough to meet the immediate, not to speak of the remote, requirements of the country.

If we take a broad view of the question and limit calculations simply to territorial extent, to the exclusion of the superior bounty of soil, it must

ARGENTINE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

President Roca is determined that his country shall be known abroad, and for this purpose has departed from the beaten track of previous Governments, and has named several new Argentine Ministers for European countries where, to the present, this republic is only known through its trade relations.

We all can remember when there was but one River Plate Minister for the whole of Europe, M. Balcarce, who always resided in Paris. No wonder that, under such a restricted and economical regime, many of the most polished and edateued men in European Courts regarded all this part of South America as Brazil. Luckily for us all, the great capitalists of Europe know so little about this country that to the present capital has not obtained such an ascendancy here as in Australia or New Zealand; but we are now pushing ahead so very fast in the Plate that the more representation we have abroad the better, and the more the country gets known in the Courts of Europe and the upper circles abroad the more advantageous for those who have property in it.

Already we have three or four English millionaires investing in the Plate; next year we hope to have fifty. We have land and stock for them all, and President Roca could not hit upon a better plan to advance the interests of his country than by naming good representative and capable men to uphold the Argentine flag amidst the pageantry of over-peopled and over-capitalized Europe.

The scions of these wealthy European families who find it impossible to make headway in the over-crowded profession, and who lounge about levees, drawing-rooms, etc., may come in contact some fine day with a River Plate "novillo" that will toss them on his horns, flinging them from the Palace Gardens of Dresden to the estancia lands at Tranquelauquen or Italo. For the courtier the change will be a thrice lucky one; and the German Baron, dressed in 'poncho' and 'chiripa,' will in a few years belie the poet, not only by changing his skies, but his ideas, his language, his soul and his fortune.

The new Diplomatic Corps is a very grand move of the Roca administration and pregnant with lively issues:—

EUROPE.

Great Britain and Ireland—Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Dr. Manuel R. Garcia. First Secretary, Luis B Zeminl. Attaché, Manuel E. Blancas.

Germany—Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Dr. Calvo. First Secretary, Ernesto M. Bosch.

Austria-Hungary—Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Dr. Miguel Cané. First Secretary, Alberto Blancas.

France—Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Dr. Mariano Balcarce. First Secretary, Eduardo Barbalz.

Italy—Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Dr. Antonio del Viso. First Secretary, Bolivar J. Montes.

Spain—Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Dr. José C Paz. First Secretary, Julio Carrié.

Belgium—Resident Minister, Dr. Delfin B Huergo. Second Secretary, Nolasco Ortiz Vicho.

Switzerland—Resident Minister, Dr. José Sanchez de Bustamante. Second Secretary, Alejandro Guesalaga.

AMERICA.

United States—Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Dr. Luis L Domingues. First Secretary, Florencio Marquez.

Brazil—Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Dr. Vicente Quesada. First Secretary, Martin Garcia Mérou.

Chile—Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Dr. José Uriburu. First Secretary, Agustin Arroyo.

Peru—Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Jacinto Villegas. First Secretary, Lauro Cabral.

Bolivia—Resident Minister, Silvano Borez. Second Secretary, Juan Marmol.

Uruguay Republic—Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Enrique B. Moreno. First Secretary, Alfredo Lahitte.

Venezuela and Colombia—Resident Minister, Carlos Calvo y Capdevila. Second Secretary, Alejandro Calvo.

Paraguay—Resident Minister, Hector Alvarez Second Secretary, Ramon Mendoza.

PROVINCIAL PROGRESS.

The progress of the Province of Buenos Ayres last year was something most remarkable. Railways, telegraphs, new towns, new colonies, new estancias in every direction; and we are safe in saying that Buenos Ayres progressed more last year than in the twenty years previous

Dr. Rocha, the energetic Governor of the Province, may feel proud of the very able summary of his year's administration in Tuesday's *Diario*. In every branch, in every department, we find administrative go-aheadism; and we can measure his great talent by the splendid public works he has framed, ordered, and carried out since the people of Buenos Ayres had the good luck to elect him Governor.

If the prosperity of thenation is dazzling, that of the Province of Buenos Ayres is none the less refu gent. Go where we may, look where we will, from Patagones to Melincue, from Trenquelauquen to Almagro, wherever the jurisdiction of Governor Roach exists, there we find progress, go-aheadism and improvement.

But for Dr. Rocha the Southern Railway would to-day have its terminus in Azul, and the towns of Nueve de Julio and Pergamino would be only approachable by diligence or bullock-cart, or *recado*; but the Governor has given a new spurt to everything. In another month the rails to Bahia Blanca will be completed. The City of La Plata, which even baffled our own faith, is no longer a dream but a positive fact; and, if we keep marching on in this province as we are going, Buenos Ayres will soon be the Belgium of all South America.

Political opposition loses all its influence and all its power in the presence of a material prosperity, and improvement that blesses the whole country with abundance. The province of Buenos Aires never before thrived as it does now; industry and enterprize have dethroned the clubs and their politics. Prosperity smiles on the land. Whoever the ascetic be who deplores the change is of the past, and unable to keep up with the headlong march of affairs. Who cares one iota about the overweening influence of authority at elections, so long as that authority concentrates its efforts on progress, industry and improvement? The days are over when we had pistol shots at our church doors and broken heads at elections, and the roof of the Merced Church is no longer stripped by political freemen who to-day are stocking stancias at Gainza, or cutting quebracho colorado sleepers in the forests of the Gran Chaco.

Three cheers for Governor Rocha and his Government, and our only hope is that his successor, Dr D'Amico, will inherit the same progressive spirit, the same administrative go-aheadism as that which has raised to the foremost rank in the River Plate, Dardo Rocha and his Ministers.

NATIONAL RAILWAYS.

The following figures of the returns of the National and several guaranteed railways of the Republic, for the first nine months of last year, will be read with interest, as the increased receipts for goods and passengers traffic show the growth of the country. Railway returns form a more reliable barometer of the progress of the Republic than the figures of the Custom House. The following are the figures for the nine months, ending September 30th 1883:

	Gross returns	Expenses	Net returns
Central Arg.	$1,814,187	$663,390	$1,116,797
East Arg...	148,706	114,687	34,019
Campana....	234,722	136,140	98,582
Central North	848,355	423,316	425,039
Andine (ten months)...	328,025	183,977	134,118

Basing calculation on the above figures, we may expect the net returns of the year to reach—

Central Argentine...	$1,489,056
East Argentine.....	45,348
Campana.....	131,436
Central Northern....	566,712
Andine Railway....	178,824

These calculations are under the mark; the figures, if we except those of the Eastern Argentine Railway, are satisfactory. The returns of the Central Northern are much above those of former years, and the receipts are increasing every month. The Andine Railway will give double as much this year, as the rails will soon reach Mendoza. In the first ten months of 1883 the Andine Railway conveyed 19,000 passengers and 66,500 tons of goods; compared with the figures of 1882 the goods' traffic of 1883 has increased at the rate of one thousand tons per month. When the line reaches Mendoza, it will be one of the best paying in the country, in view of the abundance and variety of products of the Cuyo Provinces; the Central Argentine Railway will also much benefit by the completion of the Andine Railway. The great drawback of the Andine and Tucuman lines during 1883 consisted in scarcity of rolling stock; even on the Central Argentine Railway the demand was such that several hundred more waggons and locomotives were ordered in Europe; this rolling stock is gradually arriving from Europe, and in the current year the Andine and Tucuman lines will have the following numbers of waggons, locomotives and baggage waggons; these figures will be of interest to British manufacturers:

	Central Northern	Andino
Locomotives.....	75	55
Passenger carriages..	82	61
Baggage waggons....	35	15
Waggons.....	1473	596

These numbers will be completed in the first month of this year, but at the rate the Interior is going ahead double this number will be needed next year. Nearly all the locomotives are supplied by the Baldwin Company in Philadelphia. The Central Argentine Railway has about as much rolling-stock as the Andine Railway, but the waggons and engines on hand are too few for the great traffic of this splendid trunk line; its goods' traffic has swelled to 45 per cent more than in 1882.

The extension works of the Andine and Tucuman Railway are being pushed ahead with the greatest activity; the rails of the latter are a few kilometres distant from Mendoza, and he earthworks are nearly completed to the town of San Juan, which will be the terminus of the line. On the Tucuman line the earthworks now reach kilometre 149 beyond Tucuman, and the Saladillo tunnel has been completed, the first tunnel constructed in the Argentine Republic. The extension from Frias station to Santiago del Estero is progressing; 162 kilometres of forest have been cleared in a breadth of 30 yards, and the permanent way already reaches kilometre 35; the permanent way could be laid down more rapidly, but rails are forwarded very slowly, owing to the deficient rolling-stock on the lines from Rosario to Tucuman.

The Eastern Argentine Railway shews some improvement; during the nine months 16,000 passengers and 37,500 tons of goods were conveyed along the line. This line will never pay until it is extended to the North and West; if the Honoré and Bower proposal to extend the line to Misiones and Corrientes is carried, the line may become one of the most profitable in the Republic. The Campana line shews steady progress, but it will only become important when extended to the town of Rosario, its natural terminus.

THE TUCUMAN TUNNEL.

The opening of this great Tunnel on the first of the New Year is another step forward in the country's march, and when we remember its very unfinished state but two months ago, and the great difficulties that surrounded the work transferred from the charge of Mr. Stavelius to that of Mr. Schneidewind, we cannot omit tendering to this last-named gentleman our warmest congratulations for his great energy and activity in getting the locomotive through in such a very short time.

The line through the Tunnel brings the locomotive to the edge of a valley, perhaps one of the most beautiful to be found on this continent. So captivating and enchanting is the scenery, that many of the Presidential Excursion party offered to buy some quinta sites in the glen, at the rate of 300 Bolivians the square, which is more than the average market price paid for land up there; but although the running of the train through the Tunnel is a great point gained in these extension works, it will need all Mr. Schneidewind's zeal and energy to finish the viaduct to enable the train to jump the glen, and without which the tunnel is, comparatively speaking, useless. The works of this extension are now proceeding so rapidly that in a couple of months the train will be able to run through from Tucuman to Tapia, which will be a very great convenience for travellers to Salta and Jujuy, and already the earthworks are nearly finished to Vipos, so that our readers may be prepared for a very great push in these works in the year 1884. Owing to the great heat of summer in Tucuman, M. Stavelius, the former manager, found it difficult to keep up the required number of workmen, as the peones, for the most part, are Riojanos and Jujuyans, who are not by any means as steady or constant workers as the Italians.

Mr. Schneidewind, who is now the Chief Engineer of the works and supreme in command, purposes pushing the line ahead in sections; each section to be under its own independent staff, and the workmen to be recruited for the extension works not to be in number less than five thousand men. With such a staff, and such an increased band of navvies, there can be little doubt that Mr. Schneidewind will soon reach Salta; every yard of the route he has already gone over and surveyed,

Mr Schneidewind is a Germano-Argentino, born in this city of German parents, and educated to his profession on the banks of the Rhine. The Department of Engineers of which he is a member has a very high opinion of his talents, and he has allowed so little grass to grow under his feet since he got his appointment, that we congratulate the Government on securing his services.

CHARITABLE SOCIETIES.

To judge by the number of churches and chapels, of theatres and of our concert-halls, and of newspapers, the people of Buenos Aires are the most religious, pleasure-loving and enlightened community in South America; whatever may be urged against judging by appearances, there is no doubt that few cities are as charitable as B. Aires. The numerous hospitals, asylums, orphanages, and Benevolent Societies are the best proof of philanthropy and herein we may compare favourably with any other city in the civilized world. Charity appears to grow with civilization, and it is certainly one of the great redeeming features of what may be called the materialistic advance of the world. People in this country are always ready to put their hands in their pockets to relieve suffering humanity, and one of the most successful means of securing a livelihood about town is to beg tattered and torn, with a patch over one eye and a walking-stick; although begging on horseback has gone out of fashion, begging on foot is increasing to an alarming extent, owing to the indiscriminate street beneficence of the population.

Owing to the cosmopolitan formation of Buenos Aires it need not be wondered at if people show as much readiness to relieve the victims of the inundations of the Po or of the Ischia earthquake as to help the unfortunate people nearer home in Catamarca, Rioja and Santiago del Estero; but there is a permanent charity of much higher value, patronized by the matrons of Buenos Aires, who form the Sociedad de Beneficencia; these meritorious ladies lend all their efforts and attention to the relief of the poor, and there is emulation amongst the members as to who will do the most good. These ladies have under their maternal superintendence the majority of charitable institutions in this city, such as the 'Casa de Expositos, Casa Correccional, Casa de Huerfanas, Asilo de Huerfanos," etc This long list of charitable establishments is apt to mislead one, as it may point to great misery in the town; but the contrary is the case, and thnd institutions are filled with sick adpoor, who in Europe would be consistered rather well off. During the paes year all these charitable institutions were crowded, as will be seen by the following figures:—

"Asilo de Huerfanos:"—180 boys entered and left; 111 were placed by the 'Defensores de Menores' or tutors; 79 girls entered and 47 left; 2 died; there are at present 302 orphans of both sexes in the establishment.

"Casa de Huerfanos:"—32 entered and 23 left; there are at present 224 in the place.

Women's Hospital:—920 entered up to the end of November, which with those of 1882 makes a total of 1,082 for last year; 710 left; 221 died and 151 are under treatment.

"Casa de Expositos:"—there were 966 foundlings of both sexes in the place on the 30th of November.

"Manicomio de Mujeres:"—at the close of 1882 there were 401 female lunatics in the establishment; 173 entered in the establishment; 173 entered in 1883 and 137 left; there are at present 450.

"Casa Correccional del Buen Pastor:"—balance of 1882, 145; 156 entered in 1883; 159 left and one died. There are at present 142; the needle work of the inmates fetched $2,246-71 m/n., during the year.

Children's Hospital—355 entered in 1883; 242 left and 79 died. There are at present 34.

"Consultorio Oftalmolojico:"—418 diseased were treated in 1883, as follows:—

Argentines.....	278
Italians.....	53
Spaniards.....	44
English.....	4
Swiss.....	25
Uruguayan.....	2
Irish.....	2
German.....	4
Paraguayan.....	2
According to sexes and ages:—	
Adults male.....	89
do female.....	133
Boys.....	80
Girls.....	116

ROSARIO.

(From our own Correspondent.)

December 28th.

Our province is sorely exercised by the late measures of the Administration in reference to the reforms that the last convention made in the organization of the Municipalities throughout the province. It was supposed that the new regime only affected the *personnel* of the corporate bodies, and instead of two Councils, eliminating what is called the Consejo Ejecutor, replacing it with an Intendente, partly subject to, and partly independent of the Consejo Deliberante, something like the system in practice in Buenos Aires. This is generally accepted as an improvement on the unweildy system of two Consejos, which were always in antagonism, and their two Presidents continually at loggerheads.

To the astonishment however, of every one, the Government has given the new law an interpretation that was quite unexpected; it has suppressed all the Municipalities in the province, except those of Rosario and Santa Fe, with an arbitrary decree, which says, that no colony or town is worthy of governing its own local affairs unless there be a population of five thousand souls. Apart from the two towns mentioned, there is no other containing that number; and as the area of each colony is limited to ten or twelve square leagues at the utmost, none of them will contain five thousand persons, as the land is divided amongst the families at the rate of 500 acres and upwards to each, and the colony towns or centres, can never, except under very exceptional circumstances, be more than large villages of from 500 to a couple of thousand inhabitants. This is natural. Each colony will have its centre where a few stores and artezans will suffice to supply the ordinary wants of that special colony. Thus we see that the centre of Esperanza, the oldest colony in the province, is a small town of not over 1000 inhabitants, and the three centres of the colony of San Carlos, all together, do not number 750. Cañada de Gomez, the centre of a great agricultural region and on a line of railway, with a considerable population of wealthy English estancieros to the north that make that place their rendezvous, giving it advantages that no other spot away from the river possesses, has not a population of a thousand, and not more than 2500 in the whole colony; of course, for the purpose of the Decree, the population of each colony will be taken, and when once its available space is filled up, the tendency of the population will be to diminish, as the more prosperous of the colonists will buy the concessions of the poorer ones who will move to new places. This has happened in Roldan and Carcarañá, where every inch of the land is sold or rented, and yet the population is not more than half of what it was five years ago.

These facts, I suppose, were known to our sapient governing authorities, and they have fixed a minimum of 5000 inhabitants as giving a right to demand communal government, simply because it will be almost impossible for any single colony ever to have that number. The Municipalities are thus merged in the provincial administration, and apart from the Municipal taxes which Government will of course seize on, it facilitates the placing of the province more strictly under an arbitrary military rule. The new Gefes Politicos, who in a way, take the place of Communal Government, are all taken from amongst the military caciques who abound in Santa Fe like mushrooms on a warm spring morning, but who are by no means as useful or savoury.

The people of Esperanza have protested, and besides a petition to the Provincial Government, have sent one to the President. I do not suppose that Genl. Roca, much as he might deserve it, has any power to put a stop to the proceedings of foolish provincial administrations, but he may remonstrate in a friendly way with our Vice-Governor, Mr Pujato. The Decree suppressing the Municipalities in evidently aimed at the brain and arms of the province of Santa Fe, to such an extent that Mr Sarmiento remarked that Santa Fe belonged to foreigners. These foreigners, however, have given already to the nation some 50,000 Argentine citizens, as is proved by the fact that the population has increased from 80,000 in 1865 to 160,000 in 1883; and there is every reason to believe that what with wars, revolutions, exportations, voluntary exiles and conscription, the native population has actually diminished in the eighteen years I have mentioned.

The only paper in the province that sustains the acts of the Government, is the one officially supported by the Administration, in the Capital, a paper that has no subscribers in Rosario. In this city, now that Dr Iriondo is no more, the Government has not a single paper that is courageous enough to applaud its acts. What a satire on our public men. What surprises me is that the Government has not suppressed the Rosario Municipality, for the intelligence, the civilization, the enterprize, the wealth, the progress of Rosario, must be a standing reproach and shame to the *prohombres* of "Sleepy Hollow." They must cordially hate us.

The weather up to the present, has been propitious to the farmer, and already a large quantity of wheat has been safely stacked. The crop of linseed throughout the province is harvested, under the most favorable circumstances. The grain of this cereal is of average quality, not as heavy as could be desired, but good enough for exportation. The yield is fairly above an average. Data in reference to the wheat crop are not yet to hand, but the general voice gives it as at least 25 per cent over that of 1882. The showers of rain have done no harm, although the storm of Thursday night was rather severe. However, I believe it was limited to this Department. The early maize crop is magnificent, and is now independent of any possible short season of drought.

The export of cereals from the ports of this province will be very active this year. The whole of the linseed crop will be exported, and probably two-thirds of the wheat and maize, altogether we may calculate at least five millions of bushels over and above what is required for consumption and for the Interior, where in some provinces the wheat and maize crops will be insufficient for the wants of the population.

To use a mining phrase, the output of the Argentine Republic in this year of 1883, will be the greatest ever known, the excess over last year being sufficient alone to pay the interest on the whole indebtedness of the country. To arrive at this conclusion, we have only to take the value of the wool clip in Buenos Aires, due principally to the refining of the flocks; the splendid harvest, the great increase in the production of sugar, and a similar increase in the production of wines, the total of which we may safely place at an excess of ten millions of dollars over the production of last year.

The sale of the Vieyra sugar plantation in Santiago, to an English company, is the commencement of the fulfilment of my prognostications, that sooner or later the sugar interest of the country will be under the ægis of British capital. The sugar men in Tucuman and Santiago all look forward to this. The forty or fifty "Ingenios" in the three sugar producing provinces give from 25 to 30 per cent on the capital employed. The Messrs. Vieyra, who have sold their establishment to an English company for £130,000, guarantee a profit of £20,000. They themselves have made on an average, 40 per cent profit on the capital employed, which was not more than £40,000. Thus it is very clear that English capital, which will be satisfied with a profit of 15 p. cent, will be able to offer to Tucuman, Salta, and Santiago sugar planters prices for their establishments that they cannot refuse. It will not be long before English capital will absorb the sugar interest of the Republic.

W. P.

COMM

Mr S Jordan has sold 12,000 ectares of National land in the XIIth Section, at 130 m/c per hectare.

Mr Brett, who has arrived up from Curumalan with all the Government scientists says that they had a most unusuary heavy rain storm down there; it rained for 19 hours successively; such a rainfall at this time of the year was never before known in those camps; at La Gama they were up to their knees in water. The Curumalan camps are so high that no rain can be too much for the land. Dr. Holmberg with his assistants went to the tip-top of the Curumalan peak, and brought down the tassels of our editorial umbrella; some of the country people at the foot of the mountain say that it will rain continuously until the umbrella is taken down.

The *Ilustracion Española y Americana* publishes a most complimentary notice of our popular and talented Minister of Hacienda, Dr. Plaza; and we hold in reserve some very good news for this country, from London, which shows the new credit this country and this market is taking abroad since Dr. Plaza took charge of its finances. It is probable that next year large and increased amounts of foreign capital will be placed in this market, which will tend to facilitate discounts, etc.

We hear that Government has received an offer for the 30 million loan from a leading London banking firm, but the matter is yet under the greatest reserve.

The sale of 3500 novillos on the Tornquist estancia Bahia Blanca at 258% is reported. Mr Gregorio Torres buyer.

Twenty leagues of prime land have been given by Government to a concessionaire to start thereon two agricultural colonies in the Misiones.

The sale of one league of land in Loreto, adjoining the Venado Tuerto, is reported for $200,000 % per league payable in four years; buyer, Mr. Turner.

The land purchased by Messrs. Quintana comprises 25 leagues of splendid camp to the north of Santa Fe, at the rate of about 4000 % per league. The land is well situated, near the Murietta principality and the property lately purchased by Sr. Espeleta. Lands in that direction are rising fast in value, in view of the gradual extension of the Santa Fe colonies and the proposed new railway from Santa Fe to the north.

On previous occasions we have pointed to the great future of viticulture in this country and especially in Bahia Blanca, where the soil and climate are specially favorable to the grape; latest advices from Bahia Blanca state that vines are being planted in great numbers and with excellent results. Mr. Heusser, one of the oldest and most esteemed settlers there, has planted 20,000 vines and their growth and yield have been so favorable that he intends planting 50,000 more in 1884. The wine produced tastes like a light Bordeaux, and if viticulture is fostered, Bahia Blanca may yet turn out the best wine in the country. The Provincial Government should turn its attention to this important fact and foster the production of wine. Wines from San Juan, Mendoza and Rioja are favorably known in this market, but none of them has the Bordeaux flavour, so much relished on the dinner table; and to judge by the position, climate and soil of Bahia Blanca, the South is destined to supply these kinds of table wine. A leading British capitalist, who owns several estancias in the district, intends following Mr. Heusser's example, and before long Bahia Blanca may be better known as the Bordeaux than as the Liverpool of the South.

Mr. P. Callan, member of the British Parliament, was welcomed on 'Change. After his visit to the Bolsa, he called on H.E. Dr. Plaza, Minister of Finance, who was delighted to see him and took a great interest in his programme and his movements. H.E. gave Mr. Callan letters to the Governor of Santa Fe, and some of the commanders on that part of the frontier which runs close to the Murietta lands. The great interest which the public in general takes in Mr. Callan's mission must be accepted by Irishmen in the Plate as most complimentary. He has left for Rosario in company with Prof. Harmann and Mr. Woodgate, and will, en route, for the Murietta lands, pass through all the Santa Fe colonies. We hope to see him back again in three weeks. Mr. Ricketts, we understand, has been named manager of the estancia of the Santa Fe Land Company (Limited).

The sale of 47 square leagues of land at Nevada, in the province of Mendoza, for one thousand patacons per league, is reported; Messrs Cernadas and Rogers sellers. This land was bought only a few months ago by the present sellers for 500 pats per league.

Close on one hundred vessels are expected from foreign parts with lumber, cement, wooden houses, wooden chapels and materials for La Plata and the Ensenada ports. All these vessels are consigned to a leading firm; these contracts are very large and most important. The Provincial Government is bent on pushing ahead works in the new capital, and this immense expenditure points to the success of the late loan.

The late sales of land in the North of the Province of Santa Fe, near the Murietta principality, have given much increased value to lands thereabouts. Owners who would have sold out at $2,500 per league in the middle of the year, will not sell at present under $4,000 and many ask more. Lands have been purchased North of the colonies as high as $5,000 per league, and the lands are cheap at this price when we consider the rapid advance of the Northern colonies of the Province, and the gradual extension given to the plantations in all directions after every crop. The North of Santa Fe is a land of promise; the Murietta Railway will enhance the value of lands there and on the frontier of Santiago del Estero.

The Argentine Tramway Company have finished laying down their new rails on the Flores Road; the new rails are a great improvement on the old track. The additional shunting line at the station is a decided improvement, and the tramway is decidedly now one of the best managed in the city.

Emigration to the South of the Empire of Brazil is on the increase, to judge by the late heavy arrivals from the Mediterranean in Santos and Rio Grande do Sul. Telegrams announce the arrival of over one thousand Italian emigrants for the Caxias and Count D'Eu colonies. All these emigrants pass to the South of Brazil without touching at Rio.

The profits of the Provincial Bank for 1883 are calculated at 3,000,000 dollars, a little more than the estimates made with regard to those of the National Bank. The aggregate profits of both Banks will exceed one million sterling.

The National Government, it is reported, has made an arrangement with the Board of the National Bank to advance two million dollars for the completion of the Riachuelo port, pending the negotiation of the Riachuelo loan in Paris. Nothing further has been heard with regard to the Sterne protest in connection with this loan.

The abundance of money in this market was never more apparent than at present, and money is now offering on call at 6 % on Cedulas and Bank Shares, which shows the superabundance of surplus capital in the River Plate; and now that the bridge is made between this and the London markets for the transmission of our stocks we may look forward to a still greater influx of foreign money. Since according to the last papers 2 o/o per annum is a very high interest in London at present. It would be most interesting for this market, if some schedule or statement could be put forward showing the amount of foreign capital invested in our stocks and lands during 1883, we feel confident that in no previous year was there so much foreign money invested in this country, and next year we may look forward to much larger investments, and heavier purchases for foreign account; all our cedulas and all National Bank Shares will in the ensuing year find their way to Europe, now that the bridge is made and the road open and 1½ o/o commission the only toll collected on our stocks. Merchants and others are so convinced of this that even the stocks which they bought for temporary use they now refuse to sell at a profit and hold up for permanent keeping.

Messrs. Machain Bros. have bought at auction the magnificent Molina property in the Calle Peru for $5,500,000 %. The frontage is 27 yards and the depth 70 varas. There are four streets to the south and four also" houses. This property has been several times offered for sale at auction. On a previous occasion Messrs. Bernasconi offered five millions.

The Montevidean Government has received a telegram from Messrs Thomson, Bonar & Co., of London, quoting Uruguayan bonds at 54 o/o. Montevidean securities will now rise steadily in view of the unification of the debt.

The Board of the Provincial Bank has decided to withdraw all the $2 m/n notes in circulation. This is the simplest means of checking the forgery discovered.

The various amounts of small foreign capital coming into the country now for investment, would really astonish this market if made public. To-day we had occasion to know of two sums awaiting investment in land, one amounting to £2,500 and another £7,000 stg. We heard also on 'Change of the purchase of 4 leagues of land in Santa Fe for account of a house in Europe.

The greatest news on 'Change is from the Boca, where the materials for 20 houses for the French colony at Curumalan, are being prepared at Mr. Turner's yard. The surveyors leave town next week to cut up into farms the 4170 hectares each, ten leagues of the Curumalan lands alongside the Railway and the Pigue.

Advices from the Media Luna camps report lands and stock in excellent condition. The increase in the herds in the year has been most satisfactory and novillos are fat and numerous. All the estancieros of the district are busily engaged increasing their purchases of stock and wiring their estancias. Three leagues of land in the vicinity will soon be offered for auction; these lands, we hear, are excellent, with splendid grasses, plenty of water and excellent situation.

Dr. Quintin Bunge, U. States Minister, is at present on a visit to Dr. Newberry's fine estancia in Lincoln. This estancia covers an area of nine leagues, and is one of the finest properties in the district.

Several purchases of land in Santa Fe near the Murrieta Colony, have been made in these days, but all at reserved prices; we believe from 4000 to 5000 pats per league. We hear there is a strong speculation on foot, and all those lands are being got into the hands of a well known firm that has already made millions in land purchases.

The sale of 50 sq. leagues by a well known foreign house, to an Argentine capitalist is reported; the land on the Santiago and Santa Fe frontier price reserved.

There are over one hundred ocean vessels in the Boca at present, and as many more in the inner and outer roads. These figures shew the growth of trade relations with the River Plate; about fifty vessels are discharging materials for railways and other public works in the Republic.

December 31st, 1883

This was a busy day in and out of the *Bolsa*, and in and out of the Banks, and the money movement of the market surpassed by millions that of the end of any previous year. All our railways, all our tramways, all our steamboats, all our Banks have done a larger and more profitable business this than any previous year. Prosp rity has indeed smiled on the land, and there are few of us who are not richer to-day than a year ago. As for the Republic, it is hardly given to us or to any one else to calculate the gigantic progress of this chosen land during the year 1883, perhaps the most splendid year this country has ever had. The Custom House of this city alone shows an increase on the previous year of some 3½ million patacons, whilst our Immigration Department tells us that 80,000 new hands have settled in this country since January 1st, 1883. Our railways have stretched out in every direction, and already we have British Peers of the realm coming out to the R. Plate, merely to have a look at the Andes. Now the rails reach Santa Rosa in Mendoza, and before next Congress opens President Roca will inaugurate the railway to the city of Mendoza. Fully 500 new cattle estancias have been started during the year, and 500 more cattle and sheep farms have been wire fenced. On all sides, North, South, East and West, we can point to progress, industry and advancement. Taking our population and the available working capital of the country into account we stoutly assert that there is no other country on the face of the globe that can point to more progress, more advancement and more industrial headway in the year than the R. Plate, and we can ask for no higher or greater blessing for it than another such year as 1883. The amount of fresh capital that, one way or the other, entered the country during the year, if it could be published, would astonish the market, and we hold letters from London that say that we may look out next year for very large amounts of foreign capital being sent for investment to the R. Plate, as money in London is so cheap that the bankers are lending on call at "one per cent" per annum, which does not pay for the trouble of passing the business through their books. Two well-known English banks that have had for many years business relations out here will now employ some of their surplus capital in discounts in this market, and the credit of the country in London has immensely improved since the Finance Department was entrusted to Dr. V. de la Plaza, whose name is so well and so favorably known to London bankers. The Custom House warrants, the unification of the paper emission of the various banks, and the studied punctuality of Dr. Plaza in meeting all the Government engagements, all prove the great ability of this distinguished man, and it is not to be wondered at that with the National Hacienda in such very able hands we find money offered to the Government not only from abroad but even in this market at cheaper rates than ever before known in the R. Plate. The Argentine Republic holds so many untouched resources that a moment's contemplation is sufficient to show how utterly insignificant is our National Debt; gradually these resources force their development on us, as was the history of the Rio Negro Land Loan. No man in the R. Plate better than our talented Hacienda Minister, Dr. Plaza, knows, measures and comprehends those resources, and as population and capital flow into the country with easy skill those vast resources will be tapped. We look for millions more of foreign capital entering this country in 1884 than in 18[illegible], and our immigrant arrivals before the new year is out reaching at the very least 300,000 per month. So far our estimates of this country have proved correct, and our belief in its great future was never at any period stronger than at the close of this truly splendid River Plate year.

Mr James Bell, head of the leading English firm of George Bell and Sons, who has just returned from Europe was welcomed, and enveloped in friends. Mr Bell has been absent from the Plate for many years, and during his residence in England always proved a sturdy friend of the Plate.

His Majesty the King of the Belgians has in view of the increased business relations between Belgium and the River Plate, and the greatly increased importance of Argentine affairs in his country, named on 27th November last Mr. E. van Bruyssel chargé d'affaires and Consul General to the Argentine Republic. Formerly there was only a Belgian Consulate here, but now the King has raised it to the rank of a Legation.

The magnificent new premises of The English Bank of the River Plate, in Calle Reconquista, were duly inaugurated to-day, and the place was crowded with visitors who called on Mr Jones, the manager, to wish him a happy New Year and congratulate him on his new premises; the taste, style and finish of the Bank hall reflect the greatest praise on the architect. The arrangements could not be more complete, and the high windows and grand skylight flood with such a glare of light upon the hall, that it really looks more spacious than it really is. The desks and fittings, we suppose, are all from London, although if the truth be told our recollection of London banks in 1878, reminds us that in this as in many other things we are much ahead of London, and we saw no bank in London so neatly and beautifully fitted up as The English Bank of the River Plate.

Mr James Kincaid of Rio Negro leaves shortly for Chile driving a large 'rodeo' of cattle and 1000 sheep through the Bariloche Pass. It seems buyers from Chile have come across and purchased the stock at very high prices. This is a new departure for the South, and may in time assume business of great dimensions. Meanwhile a Glasgow man is the pioneer of the new trade, and we wish him the very best success in his new enterprise.

The sales of land continue in strong force, and one party who purchased some Santa Fé land "pregis vista" with 30 days time, was offered to-day 12,000 pats to rescind his purchase note.

The Italian Bank of the River Plate shows 15 per cent profit on its capital for the last half year, which is indeed splendid; no wonder that the shares are in demand at 45 premium, they will be at 50 premium after the payment of the dividend, and they are cheap at that rate.

Over 73,000 passengers and emigrants arrived in the Plate during the past year; the immigration office has been the busiest place in town during 1883. In 1873 over 75,000 passengers and emigrants landed on these shores, but the class of emigrants arriving to-day is vastly superior to that of former years. Over 60,000 "bonafide" settlers arrived in 1883; this means millions of fresh capital and industry. The capital with which these extensions of the Western Railway are pushed ahead is worthy of notice; the line from San Nicolas to Pergamino will be soon completed. When the steel rails reach Mellizas the extension works will be probably pushed on to Trenque-Lauquen, a place of great future, owing to its central position in the province.

Mr. Niebuhr, managing partner of the leading German house of Wedekind, Fehr & Co., retires from the firm as appears by notice published, and his brother, Mr. Gustave Niebuhr, and Mr. Henry Zwanck take charge, Mr. S. Niebuhr has so long and so successfully managed this firm that his retirement from business will leave a void; he intends shortly to start for Europe with a view to the education of his children and to return to the River Plate in a few years.

Respecting the Guamini lands we have capital advices. The place is going ahead rapidly; the owners of estancia lands who go out now for the first time to see their properties, find squatters on them, and this year there will be a score of new cattle estancias started out there.

Advices from Montevideo are most favorable, everything flourishes down there amazingly, and the hotels are crowded with visitors from Buenos Aires, enjoying the bathing at Pocitos. The sheep and cattle farms throughout the Banda Oriental are all most flourishing, and the increase in the flocks and 'rodeos' is on a par with that of Buenos Aires. The tramways of Montevideo are doing an enormous traffic, and on New Years Day the Union tram carried 20,000 passengers; all the Montevidean stocks are firm and rising, and there is a healthy tone about everything which must indeed be most satisfactory to the Montevidean Government.

The magnificent Mathey steamer La France is on the way out with 1200 emigrants on board, this is about the largest number of emigrants we ever reported for one steamer. Spanish emigration to the Plate, we learn from some Spanish merchants of this market, is so greatly on the increase, that it is thought it will soon rival the Italian, and the estimate we published of 20,000 Spanish immigrants for the year, we are told, is far under the mark, more likely they say it will prove double that number in 1884.

The Union Tramway Montevideo called for bids for 10,000 pats on a 7½ per cent mortgage. Bids to the amount of 45,000 pats were sent in; the Company accepted 10,000 at a premium of 1.21 per cent on the mortgage. This shows well for the Tramway Co.

The Minister of Hacienda has named the following gentlemen to compose the Board of Public Credit for the new year:—M. Forrester, A. Arocena, L Pereyra and S. Unzue, all good men and true

Telegrams from the San Carlos colony, Santa Fe, state that 62 steam threshers are at work on the colony, and all the new colonies give a most splendid wheat yield, 22 to 25 fan. wheat per square, against 14 to 16 fanegas in the old colonies. The general crop of Santa Fe is estimated at 30 per cent increase over last year.

Never do we remember the streets of this city so filled with new arrivals as at present, and the preponderance of young men and Spanish women is very remarkable. At the North side of the town, near the "Asilo de Imigrantes," there are days that the streets about there are blocked up with the new arrivals. Happy sign for the country.

Through the kindness of our esteemed friend Mr. R. Schindler, the active 'corredor' broker, we received the following statement about the actual Boca charges for vessels unloading at the Government Moles which, due to the recent visit of Minister Plaza, and thanks to the sound views of Mr. John Drysdale, of the Riachuelo Committee, have been reduced to half the price of last year, enabling sailing vessels and steamers of 18 feet draught to load and unload in less than 30 days:

For a vessel of 500 tons register	
Entrada y salida.....	$150 m/n.
Muellaje 30 dias.....	180
Vapor para remolcar desde la rada exterior, entrada y salida.....	60
Gastos menores.....	20
	$410 m/n.
Lanchaje desde la Rada exterior: (Entrada) Por un buque de 500 toneladas registro con 400,000 pies de Madera á $3.....	$1,200
(Salida) Id id id id id id frutos del pais.....	1,200
	$2,400
$410 de $2,400 quedan en favor de la Boca.....	$1,990

Ley sobre uso de Muelle del Estado y Puerto del Riachuelo para el año 1884:

Art. 1° El derecho por uso de Muelles del Estado con carga ó descarga de mercaderias por cada dia de ocupacion: